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ABSTRACT

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year (FY) 1980, the year the U.S. Department of Education was created. Programs residing in other federal agencies are included in order to account fully for all federal education expenditures. Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, was an estimated $115.6 billion in FY99, an increase of 84% since FY90. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 47% between FY90 and FY99. On-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated at $82.8 billion in FY99. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation were estimated at $32.8 billion, an increase of 193% in current dollars between FY90 and FY99 and 134% in constant dollars. Over 58% of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY99. Another 20% was used for student support. The remaining 22% went to banks and other lending agencies, libraries, museums, and federal institutions. Schools and colleges derive 11% of their FY99 revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments. The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14% in FY80 to 10% in FY90 and up to 11% in FY99. Seven appendixes contain detailed tables of financial information. (Contains 16 tables and 3 figures.) (SLD)

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FEDERAL $UPPORT FOR EDUCATION

FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 1999

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

FEDERAL $UPPORT FOR EDUCATION

FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 1999

Charlene M. Hoffman
Early Childhood International and Crosscutting Studies Division

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Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 2000-019

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Highlights

The federal government provides support for education well beyond programs funded through the Department of Education (ED). Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures,[1] was an estimated $115.6 billion in fiscal year 1999 (FY 99), an increase of $52.8 billion, or 84 percent, since FY 90. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 47 percent between FY 90 and FY 99 (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).

- For FY 99, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be $82.8 billion—an increase of 60 percent since FY 90 in current dollars or an increase of 28 percent after being adjusted for inflation. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at $32.8 billion, a rise of 193 percent in current dollars between FY 90 and FY 99 and 134 percent in constant dollars (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).

- Between FY 80 and FY 99, after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education increased 24 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 18 percent; other education funds (which include funds for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 87 percent; and funds for research at universities and university-administered research and development centers increased 66 percent (see table 2B on page 7).

- Between FY 90 and FY 99, federal on-budget funds for elementary and secondary education increased 44 percent in constant dollars, postsecondary education funds increased 6 percent, other education funds increased 36 percent, and research funds at colleges and universities increased 22 percent (see table 2B on page 7).

- In FY 99, ED outlays totaled $34.5 billion, reflecting an increase of 32 percent after being adjusted for inflation from FY 80 and an increase of 19 percent between FY 90 and FY 99. ED's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent in FY 80 to 45 percent in FY 90 and dropped to 42 percent in FY 99 (see figure 2, page 8 and table 3, page 9).

- Between FY 80 and FY 99, estimated federal tax expenditures, after being adjusted for inflation, increased 41 percent. Between FY 90 and FY 99, they went up 57 percent. Estimated federal tax expenditures share of total federal support in education was 32 percent in FY 99.

- Over 58 percent of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 99. Another 20 percent was used for student support. The remaining 22 percent went to banks and other lending agencies, libraries, museums, and federal institutions (derived from tables 7A and 7B, pages 16–17).

- Schools and colleges derive 11 percent of their FY 99 revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated $618.6 billion in direct expenditures by schools and colleges in FY 99, revenues from federal sources amounted to $67.4 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to $551.2 billion (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).

- The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 10 percent in FY 90 and up to 11 percent in FY 99. Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 percent in FY 80 to 7 percent in FY 90 and 8 percent in FY 99. Among institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18 percent in FY 80 to 14 percent in FY 90 and 15 percent in FY 99 (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).

[1] Definitions of federal tax expenditures and other technical terms are in the Definitions section of this report on page 29.

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- In FYs 80, 89, 90, and 99, federal support was distributed across levels and other educational purposes as follows (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5 and tables 2A and 2B, pages 6–7):

Level	FY 80	FY 89	FY 90	FY 99[1]
	[In billions of **current** dollars]			
On-budget	$34.5	$48.3	$51.6	$82.8
Elementary and secondary	16.0	19.8	22.0	39.7
Postsecondary	11.1	13.3	13.7	18.2
Libraries, museums, and other	1.5	3.2	3.4	5.8
Research at educational institutions	5.8	12.0	12.6	19.2
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds[2]	4.9	11.3	11.2	32.8
Total	39.3	59.5	62.8	115.6
	[In billions of **constant** FY 99 dollars]			
On-budget	$68.7	$62.9	$64.6	$82.8
Elementary and secondary	31.9	25.8	27.5	39.7
Postsecondary	22.2	17.3	17.1	18.2
Libraries, museums, and other	3.1	4.1	4.2	5.8
Research at educational institutions	11.6	15.6	15.8	19.2
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds[2]	9.7	14.7	14.0	32.8
Total	78.4	77.5	78.6	115.6

[1] Estimated.
[2] Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. For more detailed discussion see Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds section on pages 12–14.
NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

- The federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 99 were (see table 3, page 9):

Agency	FY 80	FY 89	FY 90	FY 99*
	[In billions of **current** dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$13.1	$21.7	$23.2	$34.5
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.6	7.0	8.0	14.9
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	5.8	6.3	10.9
Dept. of Labor	1.9	2.3	2.5	5.2
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.7	3.6	3.9
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.6	2.6	3.6
National Science Foundation	0.8	1.5	1.6	2.8
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.8
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	2.4	0.9	0.8	1.6
	[In billions of **constant** FY 99 dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$26.2	$28.2	$29.0	$34.5
Dept. of Health and Human Services	11.2	9.1	10.0	14.9
Dept. of Agriculture	9.1	7.5	7.8	10.9
Dept. of Labor	3.7	3.0	3.1	5.2
Dept. of Defense	3.1	4.9	4.5	3.9
Dept. of Energy	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.6
National Science Foundation	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.8
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.8
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	4.7	1.2	0.9	1.6

* Estimated.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table 3 and tables A, B, and C in appendix.)

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Introduction

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980.[2] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. Most of the programs in the Department of Education were formerly in the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In order to account fully for all federal support for education, programs residing in other federal departments and agencies having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes. The Office of Management and Budget publishes a compilation of funding levels for all federal activities using a more restrictive definition of education. The appendix tables in the back of this report have additional historical data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975 (see tables A through D, in appendix).

Assembling data on federal funds for education is difficult for a number of reasons. First, federal education programs are found in dozens of federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education, many large and significant federal education programs remain outside the Department. In order to provide a more complete account of federal support for education, the education support from other federal agencies has been included. Also, adult and vocational education in the U.S. Department of Education and other training programs including those in the U.S. Department of Labor, the Job Corps and the job training programs, and the U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs, which also has some training programs, are included in the elementary and secondary education programs in this report.

A second complicating factor is that many federal programs involving education have other primary purposes. For example, education-related programs range from cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad to some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the F.B.I. Academy. A variety of concerns—ranging from reducing poverty in programs like Head Start to veterans' assistance—are addressed, in part, through federal education programs (see table D, page 36 in appendix).

There are education-related programs in the Medicare program as well. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide data on the costs of these Medicare programs since fiscal year 1990. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but these programs did exist and were funded since the 1960s. Table D in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report compares dollar amounts spent between FY 80 and FY 99. For more details see the Sources and Methodology section (see pages 25–27).

Third, off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation are sometimes overlooked or misunderstood, because they are not included in regular budget reports, but contribute a significant share of total support for education (28 percent) (see pages 12–14).

The fourth factor is estimated federal tax expenditures related to education, which in this report include only reductions in tax revenue received by the federal government due to deductions, exemptions, and credits allowable in the tax code. Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures (see page 15). Unless otherwise noted, these tax expenditures are excluded from tables in this publication (see table A, page 33 in appendix).

It is also important to note that FY 99 data are mostly estimated and may be subject to later revision. These estimates of FY 99 outlays are provided by various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2000.*

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than obligations, with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. *Outlays* are the actual amount of dollars spent. *Obligations* are spending commitments by the federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the future.[3]

This report has put federal education funding into three categories: on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs.

1. *On-budget funding* for federal programs is generally set through Congressional appropriations.

2. *Off-budget support* is federal money that has been excluded from the budget by law. Off-budget support in this report is the loan volume in the William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program.

[2] Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1998* and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998.*

[3] A more detailed description is in the Definitions section, page 29.

3. *Nonfederal funds generated by federal programs* result from federal loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through various private and public sources. The nonfederal funds are not recorded in the federal budget, but contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and other lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Almost all such nonfederal education funds go to postsecondary education.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons, based on the federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2000.* The inflation index rose 99.3 percent between FY 80 and FY 99. Additional technical information appears in the Sources and Methodology section, pages 25–27.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) plans to continue publishing an annual report on federal funds for education. Other reports on federal funds for education that have been published through the U.S. Department of Education are *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* (Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation); *Federal Support for Education,* various years (NCES); and *Digest of Education Statistics,* Chapter IV, various years (NCES).

This report has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), Thomas D. Snyder, Ellen Bradburn, W. Vance Grant, and Frank Johnson reviewed the manuscript. Phil Carr designed the cover. Also within the Department of Education, Jim Houser from the Office of the Deputy Secretary/Budget Service reviewed the manuscript. Outside reviewers were Nabeel Alsalam from the Congressional Budget Office, and David C. Miller from the Education Statistics Services Institute.

Federal Support for Education

Growth of Federal On-Budget Funds, Off-Budget Support, and Nonfederal Funds: 1965 through 1999

Federal support for education is estimated to be $115.6 billion in fiscal year 1999, an increase of 194 percent since FY 80. After adjustment for inflation, the increase amounts to 47 percent. Federal education support includes federal program funds (on-budget), off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation but excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. (See tables 1A, 1B, and table A in appendix.)

Even after adjusting for inflation, federal on-budget program funding for education rose dramatically between FY 65 and FY 75, amounting to an increase of 210 percent for elementary and secondary education; 262 percent for postsecondary education; 144 percent for other education, which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research; and almost 7 percent for research at educational institutions (see figure 1 and table A in appendix). Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation grew from $123.6 million in FY 65 to $4.2 billion in FY 75 (constant 1999 dollars).

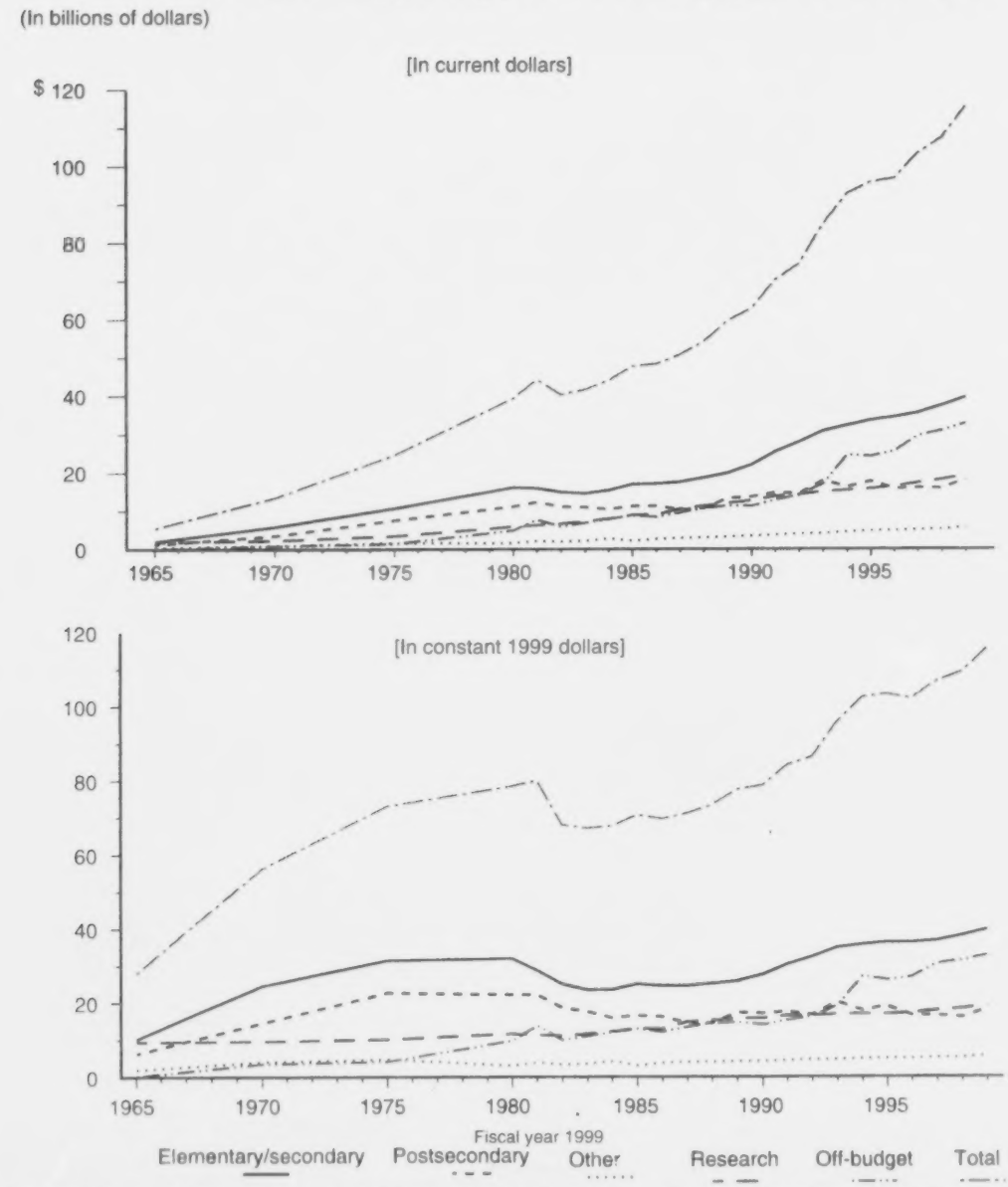
Between FY 75 and FY 80, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, except those for other education, which dropped over 35 percent, and research at educational institutions, which grew 14 percent, and off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation for student loans, which grew rapidly (133 percent). Because of the expansion of the student loans programs—in part through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act of 1978, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need—off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation rose from $4.2 billion in FY 75 to $9.7 billion in FY 80 (constant 1999 dollars).

After declining in the early 1980s, federal on-budget funds for education began to rise slightly in FY 87 in constant dollars, reflecting increases in support for elementary and secondary education, other education, and research at colleges and universities. Other education went up and down in constant dollars during the early 1980s and began to rise in FY 86. However, postsecondary education fluctuated, mainly declining. The main reason for the decline following 1980 was the termination of two programs: the old GI Bill and the Social Security postsecondary benefits programs. Another reason for the drop is the Federal Family Education Loan program. Reductions in interest rates, defaults on student loans, and special allowance payments to lenders resulted in lower costs (see tables A and D in appendix).

Between FY 80 and FY 83, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation dropped almost 14 percent after adjustment for inflation (see table A in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a substantial drop in on-budget program funds for education (18 percent) and an increase of almost 14 percent in the volume of off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. In 1984, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation began to rise again, (except for 1986 and 1996, which showed a small decrease), increasing 71 percent by 1999 after adjustment for inflation (see table A in appendix). This rise was due to increases for federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education (69 percent), postsecondary education (15 percent), other education (38 percent), research at colleges and universities (58 percent), and an increase of 175 percent for off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Overall, federal on-budget funds for education are estimated to have increased 49 percent between FY 84 and FY 99 in constant dollars.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation showed an increase in real dollars between FY 80 and FY 99 (239 percent), but there were significant fluctuations throughout the period. These amounts tend to fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and program legislation which affect the number and volume of student loans.

Figure 1.--Federal program support for education, by level or other educational purpose, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support: Fiscal years 1965 to 1999



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, fiscal years 1965 to 2000; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1965 to 1999; and unpublished data.

Table 1A.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1999

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99*	Percent change, FY 89 to FY 99*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99*
	1980	1989	1990	1999*			
Total	**$39.3**	**$59.5**	**$62.8**	**$115.6**	**193.8**	**94.2**	**84.1**
Federal programs, on-budget	34.5	48.3	51.6	82.8	140.2	71.6	60.5
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	4.9	11.3	11.2	32.8	575.0	190.9	193.0

*Estimated.

Table 1B.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1999

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 99 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99*	Percent change, FY 89 to FY 99*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99*
	1980	1989	1990	1999*			
Total	**$78.4**	**$77.5**	**$78.6**	**$115.6**	**47.5**	**49.1**	**47.0**
Federal programs, on-budget	68.7	62.9	64.6	82.8	20.5	31.8	28.2
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	9.7	14.7	14.0	32.8	238.7	123.4	134.0

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2000. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

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Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Federal education program funds are estimated to be $82.8 billion for FY 99. In current dollars, this amount reflects an increase of 140 percent between FY 80 and FY 99. After adjustment for inflation, the increase is 21 percent between FY 80 and FY 99 (see tables 2A and 2B and table A in appendix). Federal program funds generally have increased over the past 12 years, rising by 44 percent in constant dollars between 1987 and 1999, following a decline between 1980 and 1987. More than half of the increase occurred between 1990 and 1999.

Elementary and secondary education programs accounted for the largest share of federal program support, $39.7 billion or 48 percent in FY 99. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs increased 24 percent between FY 80 and FY 99 in constant dollars, but showed the same pattern of decrease in the early 1980s and rising in the late 1980s as did federal education funding overall. The Head Start program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the special programs for the handicapped in the U.S. Department of Education showed the largest increases (see table 4).

Postsecondary education programs received $18.2 billion of federal program support, or 22 percent of federal education funds in FY 99. In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed a decline between 1980 and 1999 (18 percent). The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs. The first program, the old GI Bill in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, was limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. In FY 80, $1.6 billion was spent, but in FY 99 no funds were spent. The second program, the Social Security postsecondary benefits program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was phased out in August 1985. In FY 80, $1.6 billion was spent in Social Security postsecondary benefits. Another reason for the decline is that federal payments for interest rates on student loans while borrowers are in school and during the grace period have gone down.

Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for $19.2 billion, or 23 percent of the total share of on-budget funds for FY 99. Federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 66 percent between FY 80 and FY 99. The National Science Foundation and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services showed the largest increases in research.

The remaining 7 percent of federal program support, or about $5.8 billion, is for "other" education programs, which include libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. Funding for these "other" education programs increased 87 percent from FY 80 to FY 99, after adjustment for inflation. Funding for these other education programs fluctuated in the early 1980s, but has generally risen since FY 86 (see figure 1 and table A in appendix). In other education, the rehabilitative services and disability research programs in the U.S. Department of Education increased the most.

Between FY 90 and FY 99, federal education program funds increased 28 percent, after adjustment for inflation. Elementary and secondary programs funds increased 44 percent; postsecondary education funds increased 6 percent; "other" education program funds increased 36 percent; and research at educational institutions increased 22 percent.

Table 2A.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1999

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1985	1989	1990	1999[1]	FY 80 to FY 99[1]	FY 85 to FY 99[1]	FY 89 to FY 99[1]	FY 90 to FY 99[1]
Total	**$34.5**	**$39.0**	**$48.3**	**$51.6**	**$82.8**	**140.2**	**112.3**	**71.6**	**60.5**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	16.9	19.8	22.0	39.7	147.5	134.8	100.3	80.5
Postsecondary education	11.1	11.2	13.3	13.7	18.2	63.6	62.8	37.1	33.2
Other[2]	1.5	2.1	3.2	3.4	5.8	271.8	173.2	81.0	70.2
Research at educational institutions	5.8	8.8	12.0	12.6	19.2	231.4	117.4	60.1	52.5

[1] Estimated.
[2] Includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

Table 2B.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1999

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 99 dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1985	1989	1990	1999[1]	FY 80 to FY 99[1]	FY 85 to FY 99[1]	FY 89 to FY 99[1]	FY 90 to FY 99[1]
Total	**$68.7**	**$57.8**	**$62.9**	**$64.6**	**$82.8**	**20.5**	**43.4**	**31.8**	**28.2**
Elementary and secondary	31.9	25.0	25.8	27.5	39.7	24.2	58.6	53.8	44.1
Postsecondary education	22.2	16.5	17.3	17.1	18.2	–17.9	9.9	5.2	6.4
Other[2]	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.2	5.8	86.6	84.5	39.0	35.9
Research at educational institutions	11.6	13.1	15.6	15.8	19.2	66.3	46.9	22.9	21.8

[1] Estimated.
[2] Includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

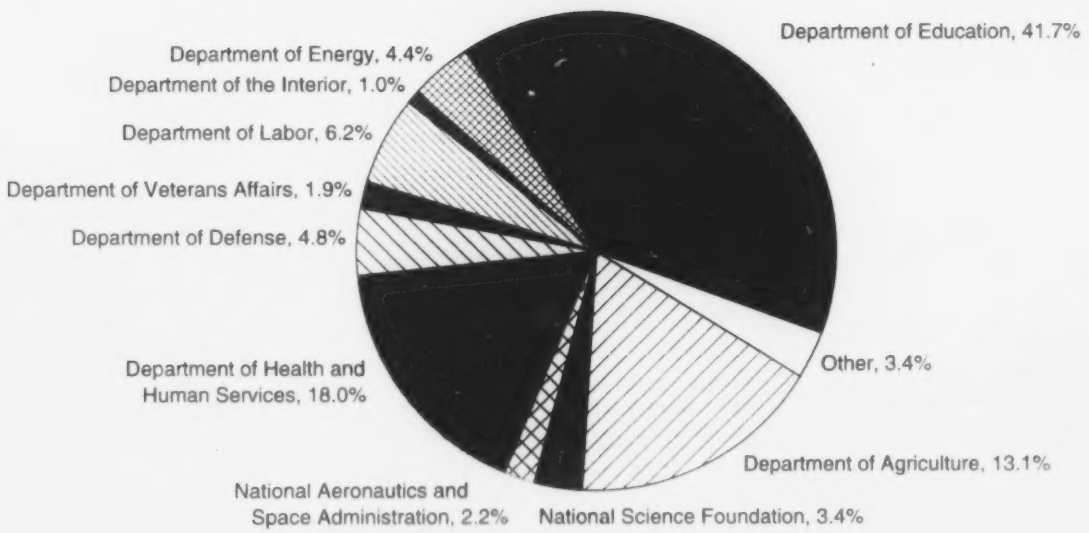
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education (ED) is the largest provider of education funds at all program levels except for research (see table D in appendix). ED's estimated FY 99 program funds were $34.5 billion—42 percent of the total (see table 3 and tables B, C, and D in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most—$8.4 billion, or 44 percent of the total spent on research (see table 4 and table D in the appendix).

While total federal program funds for education and related activities have increased 21 percent in constant dollars between FY 80 and FY 99, education spending changes varied greatly among federal departments and agencies (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from $4.7 billion to $1.6 billion (67 percent) between FY 80 and FY 99, after adjustment for inflation. The reason for the decline is the termination of the Department of Veterans Affairs' largest education program, the old GI Bill, limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. However, the new GI Bill, which was enacted in October 1984, established two new peacetime educational programs, which increased 199 percent in constant dollars between FY 90 and FY 99. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased from $0.5 billion to $1.8 billion, an increase of 251 percent between FY 80 and FY 99 (see table 3 and table C in the appendix). NASA education spending has shown a large increase because of more federal spending on research (see table D in appendix).

Of the 10 largest providers of federal education program funding, eight had an increase in federal spending, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 80 and FY 99. Only the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of the Interior showed decreases. However, between FY 90 and FY 99 the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of the Interior, showed an increase (65 percent and 3 percent, respectively), and during that same time period the Department of Defense registered a decrease (13 percent) after adjusting for inflation (see table 3).

Figure 2.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 1999


Department of Education, 41.7%
Department of Energy, 4.4%
Department of the Interior, 1.0%
Department of Labor, 6.2%
Department of Veterans Affairs, 1.9%
Department of Defense, 4.8%
Department of Health and Human Services, 18.0%
Other, 3.4%
Department of Agriculture, 13.1%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2.2%
National Science Foundation, 3.4%

Total=$82.8 billion

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 20[illegible] and the National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1997, 1998, and 1999.

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Table 3.—Largest providers of federal on-budget education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1989, 1990, and 1999

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 99 dollars]

Agency	FY 80		FY 89		FY 90		FY 99*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99*
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total		
Total	**$68.7**	**100.0**	**$62.9**	**100.0**	**$64.6**	**100.0**	**$82.8**	**100.0**	**20.5**	**28.2**
Dept. of Education (ED)	26.2	38.1	28.2	44.9	29.0	44.9	34.5	41.7	31.8	18.8
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	11.2	16.3	9.1	14.4	10.0	15.4	14.9	18.0	33.2	49.6
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	9.1	13.2	7.5	12.0	7.8	12.1	10.9	13.1	19.5	38.6
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	3.7	5.4	3.0	4.7	3.1	4.9	5.2	6.2	38.8	68.8
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	3.1	4.5	4.9	7.8	4.5	7.0	3.9	4.8	26.8	–12.6
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	3.2	4.7	3.3	5.3	3.2	5.0	3.6	4.4	13.5	13.2
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.6	2.3	1.9	3.1	2.0	3.1	2.8	3.4	75.9	42.4
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.2	251.3	30.7
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	4.7	6.8	1.2	1.9	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	–66.6	65.1
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	–7.1	3.3
All other federal agencies	4.6	6.7	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.8	2.8	3.4	–37.9	55.4

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See table B in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds fo Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Elementary and Secondary Programs

Forty-one percent of the $39.7 billion spent by the federal government in FY 99 on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED) (see table D in appendix). ED is the largest provider of elementary and secondary funds. Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education are: Education for the Disadvantaged, the second largest single federally-funded elementary and secondary education program (17 percent); Special Education; School Improvement programs, which include, for example, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools programs, the Eisenhower Professional Development program, and the Innovative Education program; Vocational and Adult Education; Education Reform-Goals 2000, which include the School to Work Opportunities program, which is administered jointly with the Department of Labor; and Impact Aid (see table 4).

The Department of Agriculture, the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities (25 percent), funds the child nutrition programs, the largest of the federally-funded elementary and secondary education programs (24 percent). Among other federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education is the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (14 percent), which funds the Head Start program for preschool children who are disadvantaged and also provides funds to students under 19 who are covered by Social Security Benefit programs. The Department of Labor provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. It also has the School to Work Opportunities program administered jointly with the Department of Education. These programs provide basic literacy and vocational skills training for educationally and economically disadvantaged youths. The Department of Defense (DOD) operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are U.S. military personnel stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. The Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of the Interior provides funds for education and welfare services for American Indians through programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department of Veterans Affairs funds vocational and job training programs for disabled service members and veterans.

Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education is the primary provider of funds for postsecondary education (excluding research), spending $14.2 billion, or 78

percent of the $18.2 billion of federal support for postsecondary education in FY 99 (see table D in appendix). The largest federal programs in postsecondary education are ED's Student Financial Assistance (SFA) programs (51 percent) and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program, formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program (17 percent). The on-budget funding of the FFEL program primarily includes special allowances to lenders, in-school subsidized interest payments, and payments for loan defaults. The SFA and FFEL funds made available through nonfederal organizations as a result of these programs are included under nonfederal support. After these programs is the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program, that was phased in beginning with the 1994–95 academic year. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized this new program. FDSL provides loans to students primarily through postsecondary institutions, using capital raised by the U.S. Treasury rather than through private lenders, and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. Although these capital amounts are not considered on-budget, the subsidy costs associated with them are considered as an on-budget outlay. The second largest provider of postsecondary education funds, the Department of Veterans Affairs (6 percent), funds programs under the new GI Bill (Montgomery Bill) for veterans and members of the Selected Reserve Armed Forces. The Department of Defense, the third largest provider of funds for postsecondary education (5 percent), provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development for officers. The Department of Health and Human Services, the fourth largest provider (5 percent), supports college education through its National Institutes of Health training grants and Health Training programs.

Other Education Programs

Other education programs provide funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific institutes, a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad, and some miscellaneous research. In FY 99, over half (59 percent) of these funds came from the Department of Education and then the Corporation for National and Community Service (8 percent), which is a new agency, established through the National Service Trust Act of 1993, that provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year, for two years, to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during, or after postsecondary education starting in FY 94 (see table D in appendix). The Department of Agriculture, the Agency for International Development, the Library of Congress, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the National Archives and Records Administration also made substantial outlays for "other" education-related programs. The largest "other" education program in FY 99 was the Rehabilitative Services and Disability Research program (50 percent) funded through the Department of Education (see table 4).

Research

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers. HHS expended $8.4 billion, or 44 percent of the $19.2 billion of federal support going to research in FY 99, exceeding the research funding of any other federal department (see table D in appendix).

The Department of Energy ($3.6 billion) and the National Science Foundation ($2.5 billion) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration ($1.8 billion) and the Department of Defense ($1.6 billion) are the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding $1 billion in FY 99. The Department of Education provided $530 million in FY 99, and accounted for less than 3 percent of the total spent on research (see table 4).

Table 4.—The largest on-budget education program activities, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980, 1989, 1990, and 1999

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 99 dollars]

Level of education or other educational purpose, by program and agency	Outlays				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99*
	FY 80	FY 89	FY 90	FY 99*		
	Elementary and secondary					
Total	**$31.9**	**$25.8**	**$27.5**	**$39.7**	**24.2**	**44.1**
Child nutrition programs (USDA)	6.7	5.9	6.2	9.5	40.8	52.0
Education for the disadvantaged (ED)	6.4	5.5	5.6	6.7	4.7	18.8
Head Start (HHS)	1.5	1.6	1.8	4.7	218.2	157.1
Special education (ED)	1.6	2.4	2.0	4.3	160.4	110.6
Training programs (DOL)	2.8	2.0	2.2	3.9	40.0	74.1
School improvement programs (ED)	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	–7.5	–2.4
Vocational and adult education (ED)	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	–23.0	–19.3
Job Corps (DOL)	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	39.0	40.5
Education Reform-Goals 2000 (ED)	—	—	—	1.2	—	—
Impact aid (ED)	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	–28.4	–3.7
Overseas dependents schools (DOD)	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	25.3	–21.9
Other elementary/secondary programs	6.7	3.0	3.5	3.6	–46.1	4.2
	Postsecondary education					
Total (on-budget)	**$22.2**	**$17.3**	**$17.1**	**$18.2**	**–17.9**	**6.4**
Student financial assistance (ED)	7.3	7.6	7.4	9.4	27.4	26.2
Federal Family Education Loans (ED)	2.8	5.1	5.5	3.1	9.3	–44.0
Other postsecondary programs	12.0	4.6	4.2	5.8	–52.0	37.2
	Other					
Total	**$3.1**	**$4.1**	**$4.2**	**$5.8**	**86.6**	**35.9**
Rehabilitative services and disability research (ED)	0.9	2.1	2.2	2.9	238.3	29.1
Other education programs	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.9	208.8	43.5
	Research					
Total	**$11.6**	**$15.6**	**$15.8**	**$19.2**	**66.3**	**21.8**
Research (HHS)	4.2	5.9	6.1	8.4	102.4	37.1
Research (DOE)	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.6	23.9	15.0
Research (NSF)	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.5	66.3	37.9
Research (NASA)	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	251.2	30.6
Research (DOD)	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.6	23.4	–32.4
Research (ED)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	237.8	373.1
Other research programs	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	–21.3	–7.1

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See table D in appendix for current dollars. See table 3 for the names of federal agencies abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. Budget. To measure the impact of the federal role in supporting education, one must also take into account nonfederal funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Even though nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public and private lending authorities. This responsibility may result in additional federal spending which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means. Almost all education-related, nonfederal funding occurs in the area of loans for postsecondary students.

Federal Family Education Loans

Nonfederal funds in this report have both nonfederal and on-budget funding components. The Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program subsidizes and guarantees low-interest loans to students and parents. The on-budget components include the interest paid to the lender while the borrower is in school, and if required, a special allowance paid to lenders. The federal government pays interest subsidies to some 4,800 participating private lenders and guarantees loans against default through reinsurance payments to 36 active state and private nonprofit guaranty agencies who serve as insurance intermediaries between the government and FFEL lenders for loan defaults. If the borrower defaults on the loan, there is another on-budget component. This is the amount of the loan for which the lender must be reimbursed. The nonfederal funds component is the capital provided by private lenders for student loans. This program was reduced beginning in the 1994–95 school year and supplemented by the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, which was recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program. In addition to the creation of Direct Loans, the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993 mandates major changes in the FFEL program, including new fees for lenders and holders of some FFEL loans and new risk-sharing structures, under which states, loan holders, and guaranty agencies are responsible for some loan default costs. The SLRA also lowers FFEL borrower interest rates and origination fees.

William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loans

The William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program was established by the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993. The FDSL program is a streamlined student loan system that began making loans as of July 1, 1994, and began to operate along with the FFEL system. The FDSL program had approximately 7 percent of the total new loan volume (combined FFEL program and FDSL program loans) in 1994–95, expanded to 30 percent in 1995–96 and now has grown to about 33 percent of student loan volumes. In 1997–98, approximately 1,260 schools were actively participating in the Direct Loan program. Under the FDSL program, loan capital is provided directly by the federal government, using Treasury borrowing, rather than through federal subsidization of private lenders and state-level guaranty agencies. The government's ability to borrow funds at relatively low interest rates and its ability to contract for low cost loan servicing may make the Direct Loan program less expensive than the subsidies paid to lenders and guaranty agencies in the FFEL program. The on-budget support includes administrative costs, interest subsidies to borrowers, and the accounting for loan defaults. For purposes of this report, the off-budget support is the capital provided by the federal government for student loans.

Perkins Loans

The Perkins Loan program (formerly the Direct/Defense Loans), initially authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has approximately 2,000 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loan revolving funds. The Perkins Loan program provides long-term, low interest loans to undergraduate and graduate students with demonstrated financial need. These revolving funds, with total assets of about $7.0 billion, represent nearly 40 years of federal capital contributions (these are the on-budget funds), institutional matching funds (the institutions' contributions are the nonfederal funds), repayments on previous loans, and reimbursements for cancellations. Under current law, institutions provide one dollar for every three federal dollars. There are also Perkins Loan cancellation payments which are related to cancellation of loan obligations of borrowers. Institutional funds are reimbursed by the federal government for debts cancelled as a result of a borrower engaging in certain public service occupations, such as teaching

in Head Start programs, full-time law enforcement, nursing, special education teachers, or military service in areas of hostility. These cancellation payments are on-budget funds. Perkins Loan borrowers pay no interest during in-school, grace, and deferment periods, and are currently charged 5 percent interest during the principal repayment period. With the enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, undergraduate students can now borrow up to $4,000 and graduate and professional students can borrow up to $6,000 each year. The maximum amount a student can borrow for combined undergraduate and graduate or professional study is $40,000.

Income Contingent Loans

The Income Contingent Loan (ICL) program, created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, was a demonstration project that had a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions were required to match federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine federal dollars. On July 1, 1992, the ICL program was repealed by the Higher Education Act Amendments and the remaining funds were transferred to the Perkins Loan, College Work-Study, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs. One feature of the former ICL repayment program became a standard feature in student loans in the 1993 Student Loan Reform Act, which is that the repayment program allows a student to take a low-paying, community-oriented job without the fear of defaulting. Both the Perkins Loans and the ICL have revolving loan funds, for making new loans and for collecting loans that the institutions are responsible for administering. The federal capital contributions to the Perkins Loan and ICL programs are the on-budget funds, and the institutions' capital contributions are the nonfederal funds.

State Student Incentive Grants

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provides incentives to states to develop state-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds are matched by state contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although some states choose to overmatch. When the program was first authorized in 1972, 28 states had undergraduate grant programs. Now all states participate and state expenditures have continued to expand, even as federal funding has dropped or remained level. In 1997, states overmatched their Federal SSIG allocations by about 20 to 1.

Learning Educational Assistance Partnerships (LEAP)

The newly authorized LEAP program provides dollar-for-dollar matching funds to support State need-based postsecondary student grant assistance. LEAP was enacted October 7, 1998 under public law 105–244. This program was previously authorized as the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program. Federal LEAP funds are awarded to States to help establish community service programs to help financially needy students pay for college.

Work-Study Program

Under the Work-Study program, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions to help pay salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part time, typically in on-campus jobs. In 1992 the institutional-matching share was 30 percent. In 1993 through 1999 the institutional-matching share was 25 percent. Institutions are required to use at least 7 percent of their work-study allocation to pay students employed in community service jobs. The Department of Education has waived the 25 percent institutional matching requirement for students who tutor kindergarten and elementary school students in reading, effective with the 1997–98 academic year. As part of the America Counts Challenge, which is aimed at helping all students master mathematics, including the foundations of algebra and geometry, by the end of the 8th grade, the Department has extended this matching requirement waiver to mathematics tutors starting with the 1999–2000 award year.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program is ''campus-based'' like the Work-Study program in that they both are administered primarily by the participating institutions using yearly allocations of federal funds. The SEOG program provides grant assistance to undergraduate students who demonstrate need under a statutory need-analysis system. Beginning in 1993, the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant. The SEOG program provides grant assistance of up to $4,000 per academic year to undergraduate students with demonstrated financial need.

Summary

Some $32.8 billion in off-budget support and nonfederal funds that are generated by federal legislation and do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the U.S. Budget assisted postsecondary students and institutions of

higher education in FY 99. These funds constituted 28 percent of the total federal support for education. These funds (associated with postsecondary education), combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and research, amounted to $70.2 billion in FY 99, or about 61 percent of the total federal support for education (see tables 5A, 5B, and table A in appendix).

Under the FFEL program, new student loans totaling $20.9 billion were made in FY 99. The FDSL loans accounted for $11.4 billion in FY 99 and the Perkins Loan program accounted for an additional $33.3 million in matching funds for low-cost loans. In FY 99, it is estimated that the LEAP program (formerly the SSIG program) aided students with $25 million in state-appropriated SSIG expenditures used to match federal funds. The nonfederal share of the SEOG program amounted to $195.9 million, and under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to $239.4 million.

Table 5A.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1999

[Amounts in millions of **current** dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99[1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99[1]
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 99[1]		
Total	**$4,855.7**	**$11,187.2**	**$32,777.8**	**575.0**	**193.0**
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student Loans	—	—	11,363.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education Loans	4,598.0	10,826.0	20,921.2	355.0	93.3
Perkins Loans	31.8	15.0	33.3	4.8	121.8
Income Contingent Loans[2]	—	0.5	—	—	—
Learning Educational Assistance Partnerships[3]	76.5	59.2	25.0	–67.3	–57.8
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	—	48.8	195.9	—	301.4
Work-study aid	149.4	237.7	239.4	60.2	0.7

[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
[3] Formerly the State Student Incentive Grants.
—Not applicable.

Table 5B.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1999

[Amounts in millions of **constant** FY 99 dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99[1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99[1]
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 99[1]		
Total	**$9,676.3**	**$14,007.6**	**$32,777.8**	**238.7**	**134.0**
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student Loans	—	—	11,363.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education Loans	9,162.8	13,555.3	20,921.2	128.3	54.3
Perkins Loans	63.3	18.8	33.3	–47.4	77.1
Income Contingent Loans[2]	—	0.6	—	—	—
Learning Educational Assistance Partnerships[3]	152.4	74.1	25.0	–83.6	–66.3
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	—	61.1	195.9	—	220.6
Work-study aid	297.7	297.6	239.4	–19.6	–19.6

[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
[3] Formerly the State Student Incentive Grants.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data. (See table A in appendix.)

Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures to Support Education

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code. A proportion of these tax expenditures may be education expenditures. For example, some deductions allowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns reduce federal revenues and are known as federal tax expenditures. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on individual taxpayers, mainly taxpayers who itemize their deductions. Some of these federal education tax expenditures are deductions of charitable contributions to educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from federal taxes on interest income from state and local school bonds and student loan bonds.

Because tax expenditures represent tax revenues that might have been paid in the absence of certain credits or deductions, they cannot be directly measured, only estimated.

Altogether, federal tax expenditures on education were estimated at $37.4 billion in FY 99, reflecting an increase of 41 percent since 1980, after adjusting for inflation (see table 6). Although there were fluctuations from year to year during this period, there was a significant drop in FY 88 (see table A in appendix). The Tax Reform Act of 1986 may have curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction may have turned many former itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates have been reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.

Federal tax expenditures for elementary and secondary education accounts for two-thirds of all education tax expenditures up to FY 1998, but this proportion is expected to drop slightly over one-half by FY 2001, as a result of 1997 tax law changes. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 has some new sources of tax expenditures. Some of these new expenditures (which are all postsecondary expenditures) are the Hope Tax Credit, deductibility of interest on student loans, education savings accounts and increased flexibility of IRA savings for education purposes, and Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.

The reason for referring to these subsidies as "tax expenditures" is that the benefits provided by the federal government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct federal outlays for education. Consequently, federal tax subsidies should be taken into account when providing a comprehensive assessment of federal financial support for education.

Table 6.—Estimated federal tax expenditures for education: Fiscal years 1975 to 1999

[Amounts in billions of **current** and **constant** FY 99 dollars]

Estimated federal tax expenditures	FY 75	FY 80	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 99	Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99
In current dollars	$8.6	$13.3	$17.0	17.8	$19.0	$37.4	180.5	96.2
In constant dollars	25.5	26.5	23.1	23.1	23.8	37.4	40.7	56.7

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990," by Stephen M. Barro, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics, and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 2001," by Richard Phelps, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics. (See table A in appendix.)

Recipients of Federal Education Support

Not all federal education support goes directly to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional education institutions. Some goes directly to students (for school costs, out-of-pocket expenses, and off-campus housing), some to banks and other lenders (to pay interest subsidies and default costs on guaranteed loans), some for direct federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents schools), and some for other institutions such as libraries or museums.

Recipients of federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local education agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), college students, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and the federal government (FED), which itself is a recipient of federal education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities. (See figure 3, tables 7A and 7B, and tables E, F, and G in appendix). Also tabulated are multiple recipients, a category used to capture federal funds available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and other recipients, a category that includes Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much federal student assistance is channeled through colleges to students who then spend it on tuition and books and room and board at the same IHEs.

Table 7A.—Estimated federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1999

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 99		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	**$39.3**	**100.0**	**$62.8**	**100.0**	**$115.6**	**100.0**	**193.8**	**84.1**
Local education agencies	10.9	27.8	13.9	22.1	23.2	20.0	111.9	66.8
State education agencies	1.4	3.5	3.3	5.2	6.6	5.7	374.3	101.1
College students*	9.1	23.2	10.5	16.8	22.7	19.6	148.5	115.2
Institutions of higher education	11.2	28.6	20.4	32.5	37.7	32.6	235.5	84.7
Federal government	1.4	3.5	2.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	156.3	46.0
Multiple types	2.5	6.4	5.5	8.8	12.0	10.4	376.0	116.4
Other	2.8	7.0	6.7	10.7	10.0	8.6	261.5	48.3

*This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See Sources and Methodology section for estimation procedures.

Table 7B.—Estimated federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1999

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 99 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 99		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	**$78.4**	**100.0**	**$78.6**	**100.0**	**$115.6**	**100.0**	**47.5**	**47.0**
Local education agencies	21.8	27.8	17.4	22.1	23.2	20.0	6.3	33.2
State education agencies	2.8	3.5	4.1	5.2	6.6	5.7	138.0	60.6
College students*	18.2	23.2	13.2	16.8	22.7	19.6	24.7	71.9
Institutions of higher education	22.4	28.6	25.6	32.5	37.7	32.6	68.3	47.5
Federal government	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.1	28.6	16.6
Multiple types	5.0	6.4	6.9	8.8	12.0	10.4	138.9	72.9
Other	5.5	7.0	8.4	10.7	10.0	8.6	81.4	18.4

*This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See Sources and Methodology section for estimation procedures.

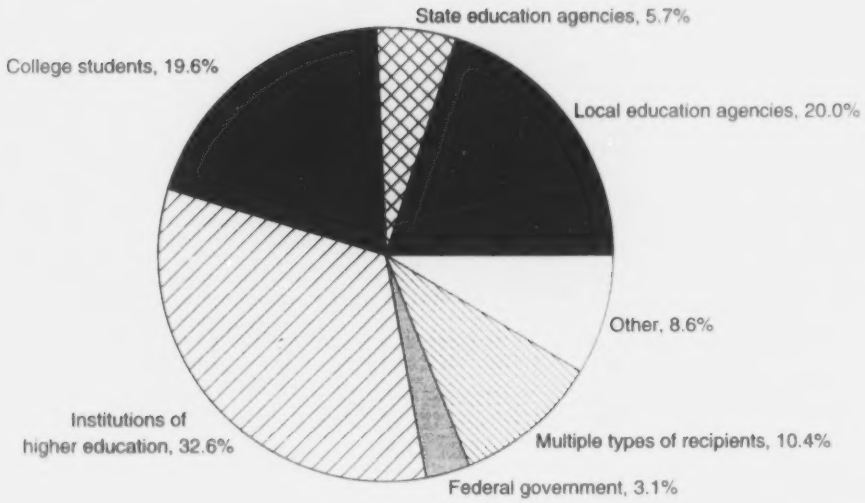
NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables E, F, and G in appendix.)

Federal support for education (excluding federal tax expenditures) amounted to $115.6 billion in FY 99. The IHEs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, college students, multiple recipients, other, SEAs, and the federal government (see tables 7A and 7B). Federal education funds increased 47 percent between FY 80 and FY 99, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds received by LEAs remained relatively stable, after adjustment for inflation. There was sizeable growth from FY 80 to FY 99 in funds received by multiple recipients, SEAs, and other recipients. The growth in funds to multiple recipients and SEAs was in large measure due to increases in funding for rehabilitative services and disability research and the Head Start program, which some of these funds go directly in the classrooms. Funds for the other category rose by 81 percent between FY 80 and FY 99. Much of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Federal Family Education Loan program and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan program (see tables 8A and 8B, and tables E, F, and G in appendix).

In FY 99, LEAs received most of the elementary and secondary education funds and 20 percent of all federal education support, which some of these funds go directly to the classrooms (see tables 8A and 8B and figure 3). College students received the largest portion of support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at the "other" education level. IHEs received virtually all of the research funds. IHEs were also the largest recipient of total federal support (33 percent). Most of the off-budget support and nonfederal funds went to college students and IHEs.

Figure 3.--Total federal support for education and related programs, by type of recipient: Fiscal year: 1999



Total = $115.6 billion

Note: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1999; National Science Foundation, Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1997, 1998, and unpublished tabulations from various agencies.

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In FY 99, ED was the largest provider of federal funds for LEA and SEA recipients (see table G in appendix). The largest provider for college students and IHEs was off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the Department of Education (ED); for the federal category, it was the Department of Defense; for the multiple category of recipients, it was the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor; and for the other category of recipients, it was off-budget support and nonfederal funds, and the Department of Education.

Table 8A.—Estimated federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1999

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$39.3**	**$10.9**	**$1.4**	**$9.1**	**$11.2**	**$1.4**	**$2.5**	**$2.8**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	10.9	0.9	1.6	(*)	0.7	1.9	(*)
Postsecondary	11.1	—	0.1	5.4	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.3
Other	1.5	(*)	0.3	(*)	(*)	0.5	0.3	0.4
Research	5.8	—	—	—	5.8	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	4.9	—	0.1	2.1	1.6	—	—	1.0
1990 total	**62.8**	**13.9**	**3.3**	**10.5**	**20.4**	**2.4**	**5.5**	**6.7**
Elementary and secondary	22.0	13.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.4	4.5	0.1
Postsecondary	13.7	—	0.3	4.9	4.0	0.2	0.6	3.7
Other	3.4	(*)	1.5	(*)	—	0.8	0.4	0.6
Research	12.6	—	—	—	12.6	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	11.2	—	0.2	4.9	3.7	—	—	2.4
1999 total	**115.6**	**23.2**	**6.6**	**22.7**	**37.7**	**3.5**	**12.0**	**10.0**
Elementary and secondary	39.7	23.1	3.1	1.1	0.2	2.0	10.1	0.1
Postsecondary	18.2	—	0.1	8.1	7.0	0.2	0.7	2.2
Other	5.8	(*)	2.4	—	—	1.4	1.1	0.9
Research	19.2	—	—	—	19.2	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	32.8	—	1.0	13.5	11.3	—	—	6.9

*$50 million or less.
—Not applicable.

Table 8B.—Estimated federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1999

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 99 dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$78.4**	**$21.8**	**$2.8**	**$18.2**	**$22.4**	**$2.8**	**$5.0**	**$5.5**
Elementary and secondary	31.9	21.8	1.7	3.1	(*)	1.4	3.8	0.1
Postsecondary	22.2	—	0.2	10.8	7.6	0.4	0.6	2.6
Other	3.1	(*)	0.7	(*)	(*)	1.0	0.6	0.8
Research	11.6	—	—	—	11.6	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	9.7	—	0.2	4.3	3.2	—	—	2.0
1990 total	**78.6**	**17.4**	**4.1**	**13.2**	**25.6**	**3.0**	**6.9**	**8.4**
Elementary and secondary	27.5	17.4	1.6	0.9	0.1	1.8	5.7	0.1
Postsecondary	17.1	—	0.3	6.2	5.0	0.2	0.7	4.6
Other	4.2	(*)	1.9	(*)	—	1.0	0.5	0.8
Research	15.8	—	—	—	15.8	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	14.0	—	0.3	6.1	4.7	—	—	3.0
1999 total	**115.6**	**23.2**	**6.6**	**22.7**	**37.7**	**3.5**	**12.0**	**10.0**
Elementary and secondary	39.7	23.1	3.1	1.1	0.2	2.0	10.1	0.1
Postsecondary	18.2	—	0.1	8.1	7.0	0.2	0.7	2.2
Other	5.8	(*)	2.4	—	—	1.4	1.1	0.9
Research	19.2	—	—	—	19.2	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	32.8	—	1.0	13.5	11.3	—	—	6.9

*$50 million or less.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See tables 7A and 7B for the names of recipients abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables E, F, and G in appendix.)

Federal Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education from all sources (federal, state, and local governments, and private sources) rose from $330.1 billion in FY 80 to an estimated $618.6 billion in FY 99,[4] an increase of 87 percent after being adjusted for inflation (see table 9B). Federal education support going to these institutions, including off-budget support, nonfederal funds, and on-budget funds including support for research, increased from $47.0 billion to $67.4 billion,[5] or 44 percent after adjustment for inflation.

Federal education support going to public and private elementary and secondary institutions, LEAs, and SEAs increased 21 percent (in constant dollars) between FY 80 and FY 99, and total federal support to IHEs increased 68 percent (in constant dollars) during the same time. Because of the more rapid rise in expenditures of educational institutions, the proportion of funding from federal sources declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 11 percent in FY 99. Between FY 90 and FY 99, however, the share of federal support increased slightly.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of federal support for LEAs and SEAs. SEAs received 65 percent of their federal education support from ED, while LEAs received 55 percent in FY 99. Most of the remaining federal support for LEAs came from the Department of Agriculture (41 percent) (see table G in appendix).

Estimated institutional expenditures for IHEs increased 98 percent between FY 80 and FY 99, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, federal on-budget support for IHEs increased 37 percent and off-budget support and nonfederal funds for IHEs increased 253 percent. Because of the rise in expenditures of higher education institutions, the share of funding from the federal government dipped from 18 percent in FY 80 to 15 percent in FY 99. Between FYs 90 and 99, the share of federal support increased, slightly.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation' and on-budget funds from the Department of Health and Human Services and from the Department of Education were the largest sources of federal program support for IHEs, accounting for 30 percent, 23 percent, and 18 percent, respectively, of the FY 99 total (see table G in appendix). Other significant sources of federal support for IHEs were the Department of Energy (10 percent), the National Science Foundation (7 percent), the Department of Defense (5 percent), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (5 percent). Of all types of recipients, IHEs received their federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

It is important to note that tables 9A and 9B undercount federal support because these tables include only the federal support passed through LEAs, SEAs, and IHEs (see tables E, F, and G in appendix). These tables do not include the funds in the federal category that represent institutional expenditures, such as those of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools or the Department of Defense service schools.

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[4] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999, forthcoming.*

[5] These federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see Sources and Methodology section, pages 25–27.

Table 9A.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1999

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 99		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1999 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	$165.6	100.0	$381.5	100.0	$618.6	100.0	273.5	62.1
Federal support[2]	23.6	14.2	37.6	9.9	67.4	10.9	186.2	79.5
On-budget	21.9	13.2	33.6	8.8	55.1	8.9	151.9	63.8
Dept. of Education	8.7	5.2	14.1	3.7	23.8	3.8	174.0	68.3
Federally generated[3]	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.0	12.4	2.0	626.8	212.9
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$103.2	100.0	$231.0	100.0	$371.9	100.0	260.5	61.0
Federal support[4]	12.3	11.9	17.2	7.4	29.7	8.0	141.3	73.3
On-budget	12.2	11.9	16.9	7.3	28.7	7.7	134.6	69.3
Dept. of Education	6.4	6.2	10.5	4.5	17.1	4.6	166.0	62.7
Federally generated[3]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	1,037.1	392.5
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	$62.5	100.0	$150.6	100.0	$246.7	100.0	294.9	63.9
Federal support	11.2	18.0	20.4	13.6	37.7	15.3	235.5	84.6
On-budget	9.6	15.4	16.7	11.1	26.4	10.7	173.8	58.1
Dept. of Education	2.3	3.6	3.6	2.4	6.7	2.7	196.7	84.3
Federally generated[3]	1.6	2.6	3.7	2.5	11.3	4.6	603.4	202.7

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8A.
[3] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[4] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8A.

Table 9B.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1999

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 99 dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 99		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 99	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 99
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1999 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	$330.1	100.0	$477.7	100.0	$618.6	100.0	87.4	29.5
Federal support[2]	47.0	14.2	47.1	9.9	67.4	10.9	43.6	43.3
On-budget	43.6	13.2	42.1	8.8	55.1	8.9	26.4	30.8
Dept. of Education	17.3	5.2	17.7	3.7	23.8	3.8	37.5	34.4
Federally generated[3]	3.4	1.0	5.0	1.0	12.4	2.0	264.7	149.9
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$205.6	100.0	$289.2	100.0	$371.9	100.0	80.9	28.6
Federal support[4]	24.6	11.9	21.5	7.4	29.7	8.0	21.1	38.4
On-budget	24.4	11.9	21.2	7.3	28.7	7.7	17.7	35.2
Dept. of Education	12.8	6.2	13.1	4.5	17.1	4.6	33.5	29.9
Federally generated[3]	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	470.6	293.3
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	$124.5	100.0	$188.5	100.0	$246.7	100.0	98.2	30.9
Federal support	22.4	18.0	25.6	13.6	37.7	15.3	68.3	47.5
On-budget	19.2	15.4	20.9	11.1	26.4	10.7	37.4	26.3
Dept. of Education	4.5	3.6	4.6	2.4	6.7	2.7	48.9	47.2
Federally generated[3]	3.2	2.6	4.7	2.5	11.3	4.6	253.0	141.7

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8B.
[3] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[4] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8B.

NOTE: This table includes only the federal support where local educational agencies, state education agencies, and postsecondary institutions are the ultimate recipients. Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included in this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures and federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. (See Sources and Methodology, pages 25–27.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development fiscal years 1980 to 1999; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data (see tables E, F, and G in current dollars in appendix).

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Sources and Methodology

Data on expenditures for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *Budget of the United States Government,* FY 1967 to 2000 editions, and from the Department of Education, budget office. Budget offices of other federal agencies provided information for all other federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1965 to 1999. All FY 99 data, including the Department of Education's, were estimated. The estimates are from the federal agencies contacted and the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2000.*

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals do not reflect deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of federal funds paid to some states and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior. Parts of the funds received by states (in 1980) and localities under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by states and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual publication, *Governmental Finances.* Portions of federal funds received by the District of Columbia are also included. The share of federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

All state intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Finances of Public School Systems.* The amount of state revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct state expenditures for institutions of higher education reported in *Governmental Finances* for that year.

There are education-related programs in the Medicare program as well. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). The Medicare program funds medical training costs of DME expenses in hospitals. These costs include the salaries of teachers, residents, supervisors, and administrators and education-related expenses such as classrooms. The DME costs are based on Medicare's share of costs associated with running residency training programs. Medicare has also recognized IME expenses, which are estimated payments for the higher patient care costs that teaching hospitals experience. Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. Unfortunately, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide data on the costs of these Medicare programs since FY 90. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but we do know that since the 1960s these programs did exist and were funded. Table D in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report compares dollar amounts spent between FY 80 and FY 99.

The federal government began financing the medical education establishment in the 1960s. Its support is primarily through Medicare, but there are other programs in the Department of Defense, in the professional development education programs; the Department of Health and Human Services, health professionals training programs, National Health Service Corps scholarships program, National Institutes of Health training grants and health teaching facilities program; and the Department of Veterans Affairs, initiatives in allying regional hospitals with medical schools. Eventually, the Department of Veterans Affairs helped create new state medical schools and expanded its support of medical education faculty and residents.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) reports all federal funds in support of education or of educational institutions. This report is an extension of a data series first constructed by OMB in 1967 and transferred in the early 1980s to NCES. In the past, OMB prepared annual reports on federal education program sup-

port. These were published in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government.* The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance and consistency in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from the scope of programs reported from the OMB series. Nonfederal funds such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Finally, while some mention was made of an annual estimate of federal tax expenditures, OMB did not include this estimate in its annual analysis of federal education support. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. NCES commissioned a study to calculate the proportions of these tax expenditures that are strictly related to education. These reports prepared under contract are "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 1990", by Stephen M. Barro, and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1985 to FY 2001", by Richard Phelps, for NCES, U.S. Department of Education. The education proportion of the deductibility of state and local taxes is calculated using estimates of revenues and expenditures by function (e.g., education, transportation, public safety) for states and five types of local governments (counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts). Revenues from "charges" (e.g., fees, sales) and transfers among levels of government are included in the calculations.

All the tax expenditure estimates included in this report borrow from the annual *Budget of the United States Government,* published by the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Office of the President. Their tax expenditure estimates are explained and listed in a 30-page chapter of the "Analytical Perspective" volume of the Budget.

The Office of Tax Analysis in the U.S. Treasury Department performs the actual calculations listed in the *Budget* for three federal taxes: the individual income tax, the corporation income tax, and the unified transfer tax. Tax expenditures are estimated by two different methods in the *Budget*—as "revenue losses" and "outlay equivalents." Revenue losses are the estimated magnitude of tax revenues the government would gain in the absence of tax credits and deductions, under static assumptions of taxpayer behavior. "Outlay equivalents" represent the magnitude of expenditure that would be required to provide the taxpayer the same after-tax income as is received given the credits and deductions. The difference may seem subtle and, in the case of some tax expenditures, the estimates are identical made either way. More often, however, outlay equivalent estimates are larger, sometimes much larger. For more information on the distinction between these two forms of estimates, the reader is referred to the "Tax Expenditures" chapter in the *Budget.* Tax expenditure estimates used here represent only revenue losses and not outlay equivalents.

The method for estimating recipients' data is based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* and Esther Tron's "Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984" (U.S. Department of Education); and OMB's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.* The recipients' data are estimated based on obligations. These estimates tend to undercount the amount received by IHEs, students, and LEAs because some federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the federal department making the payment, especially when one federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening state institutions. In some cases the recipients were put into a multiple recipients category, because there was no way to disaggregate the amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

Federal support for educational institutions differs in this report from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. An example would be in FY 80 where the CCD survey reports $9.5 billion for elementary and secondary institutions, whereas this report has $12.3 billion (in current dollars). The Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey reported $8.9 billion for FY 80, whereas this report has $11.2 billion. There are many reasons for the differences. The institutional surveys count federal revenues received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (often July 1 to June 30), which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are not included in the CCD and the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; however, they are included in this report. Some federal programs are forward funded: funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify federal money passed through state governments

as "federal" receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, private elementary and secondary schools and state government-operated institutions such as those for individuals with disabilities are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of federal student financial aid programs, such as FFEL and FDSL, are specifically excluded from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey. Off-budget support and nonfederal support are also excluded. Data on federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally-based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (*Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2000*) was used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator numbers are:

Fiscal year	Composite deflator
1965	0.2224
1970	0.2753
1975	0.3919
1980	0.5817
1981	0.6421
1982	0.6867
1983	0.7198
1984	0.7545
1985	0.7831
1986	0.8051
1987	0.8273
1988	0.8545
1989	0.8901
1990	0.9258
1991	0.9695
1992	1.0000
1993	1.0252
1994	1.0495
1995	1.0748
1996	1.0992
1997	1.1205
1998	1.1394
1999	1.1592

Definitions

Appropriations—budget authority provided through the Congressional budget process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

Constant dollars—sometimes called real dollars, dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Current dollars—dollar amounts that have not been adjusted for inflation.

Federal funds—on-budget funds.

Federal funds composite deflator—price index used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to adjust federal budget data to compensate for the effects of inflation.

Federal support—on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

Federal tax expenditures—revenues foregone by the federal government through allowable income tax deductions. They are reductions of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

Fiscal year (FY)—the yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1988 begins on October 1, 1987, and ends on September 30, 1988. [NOTE: Prior to fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.]

Forward funding—funds that are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending in following years.

Loan volume—the capital provided by the federal government on FDSL loans and the capital provided by private lenders on the FFEL loans. These are off-budget and nonfederal funds.

Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation—funds generated by federal legislation that are not included in the federal budget because they are classified as being private enterprises, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies.

Obligations—binding agreements that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.

Off-budget support—certain federal support that has been excluded from the budget by law. The funding is not, therefore, included in the totals for the budget. The expenditures add to the federal debt, not the deficit.

On-budget funds—funds that are provided through programs funded by Congressional appropriations. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support are not included in the on-budget funds.

Other education—includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

Outlays—a measure of government spending. They are payments to liquidate obligations (other than the repayment of debt), net of refunds and offsetting collections. Outlays are generally recorded on a cash basis, but also include many cash-equivalent transactions, the subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, and interest accrued on public issues of the public debt.

Revenues—money collected by the government as duties, taxes, or as premiums from social insurance programs. Revenues are all funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Non-cash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Appendix

Tables

Table A.—Federal support and estimated federal tax expenditures for education, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 1999

[In millions of dollars]

School year	Total on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	On-budget support[1]					Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation								Estimated federal tax expenditures for education[9]
		Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education	Research at educational institutions	Total	Off-budget support	Nonfederal funds						
								Federal Direct Student Loans[2]	Federal Family Education Loans[3]	Perkins Loans[4]	Income Contingent Loans[5]	Learning Educational Assistance Partnerships Programs[6]	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants[7]	Work-Study aid[8]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Current dollars														
1965	$5,354.7	$5,331.0	$1,942.6	$1,197.5	$374.7	$1,816.3	$23.7	—	—	$16.1	—	—	—	$7.6	—
1970	13,359.1	12,526.5	5,830.4	3,447.7	964.7	2,283.6	832.6	—	$770.0	21.0	—	—	—	41.6	—
1975	24,691.5	23,288.1	10,617.2	7,644.0	1,608.5	3,418.4	1,403.4	—	1,233.0	35.7	—	$20.0	—	114.7	$8,605.0
1980	39,349.2	34,493.5	16,027.7	11,115.9	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,855.7	—	4,598.0	31.8	—	76.5	—	149.4	13,320.0
1981	44,296.7	36,621.3	15,903.7	12,260.0	2,182.2	6,275.5	7,675.4	—	7,433.0	20.7	—	76.5	—	145.2	16,380.0
1982	40,292.7	34,455.1	14,839.2	11,023.3	1,995.1	6,597.4	5,837.5	—	5,597.0	19.8	—	72.0	—	148.7	16,180.0
1983	41,709.4	34,883.9	14,527.8	10,918.1	2,204.1	7,233.8	6,825.5	—	6,582.0	19.8	—	60.0	—	163.7	16,725.0
1984	44,042.4	36,271.0	15,292.4	10,329.7	2,710.4	7,938.6	7,771.4	—	7,520.0	17.9	—	76.0	—	157.5	17,090.0
1985	47,753.4	39,027.9	16,901.3	11,174.4	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,725.5	—	8,467.0	21.4	—	76.0	—	161.1	19,105.0
1986	48,357.3	39,962.9	17,049.9	11,283.6	2,620.0	9,009.4	8,394.4	—	8,142.0	20.2	—	72.7	—	159.5	20,425.0
1987	50,724.6	41,194.7	17,535.7	10,300.0	2,820.4	10,538.6	9,529.8	—	9,272.0	20.9	$0.6	76.0	—	160.4	20,830.0
1988	54,078.9	43,454.4	18,564.9	10,657.5	2,981.6	11,250.5	10,624.5	—	10,380.0	20.6	0.5	73.0	—	150.4	17,025.0
1989	59,537.4	48,269.6	19,809.5	13,269.9	3,180.3	12,009.8	11,267.8	—	10,938.0	20.4	0.5	71.9	$22.0	215.0	17,755.0
1990	62,811.5	51,624.3	21,984.4	13,650.9	3,383.0	12,606.0	11,187.2	—	10,826.0	15.0	0.5	59.2	48.8	237.7	19,040.0
1991	70,375.6	57,599.5	25,418.0	14,707.4	3,696.6	13,775.4	12,776.1	—	12,372.0	17.3	0.5	63.5	87.7	235.0	18,995.0
1992	74,481.1	60,483.1	27,926.9	14,387.4	3,992.0	14,176.9	13,998.0	—	13,568.0	17.3	0.5	72.0	97.2	242.9	19,950.0
1993	84,741.5	67,740.6	30,834.3	17,844.0	4,107.2	14,955.1	17,000.8	—	16,524.0	29.3	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	21,010.0
1994	92,781.5	68,254.2	32,304.4	16,177.1	4,483.7	15,289.1	24,527.3	$813.0	23,214.0	52.7	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	22,630.0
1995	95,810.8	71,639.5	33,623.8	17,618.1	4,719.7	15,677.9	24,171.2	5,161.0	18,519.0	52.7	—	63.4	184.6	190.5	24,600.0
1996	96,832.9	71,327.4	34,391.5	15,775.5	4,828.0	16,332.3	25,505.5	8,357.0	16,711.0	31.1	—	31.3	184.6	190.5	26,340.0
1997	103,259.8	73,731.8	35,478.9	15,959.4	5,021.2	17,272.4	29,528.0	9,838.0	19,163.0	52.7	—	50.0	184.6	239.7	28,125.0
1998	107,407.3	76,506.0	37,486.2	15,799.9	5,148.5	18,071.5	30,901.3	10,400.1	20,002.5	45.0	—	25.0	194.3	234.4	29,540.0
1999[10]	115,625.5	82,847.7	39,676.3	18,186.7	5,757.5	19,227.2	32,777.8	11,363.0	20,921.2	33.3	—	25.0	195.9	239.4	37,360.0
	Constant fiscal year 1999 dollars[11]														
1965	$27,910.1	$27,786.5	$10,125.2	$6,241.7	$1,952.8	$9,466.8	$123.6	—	—	$84.0	—	—	—	$39.6	—
1970	56,250.8	52,745.1	24,550.1	14,517.1	4,062.1	9,615.7	3,505.7	—	$3,242.2	88.3	—	—	—	175.2	—
1975	73,034.9	68,883.9	31,404.6	22,610.3	4,757.7	10,111.3	4,151.0	—	3,647.1	105.5	—	$59.2	—	339.3	$25,452.7
1980	78,414.3	68,738.0	31,939.6	22,151.5	3,086.3	11,560.5	9,676.3	—	9,162.8	63.3	—	152.4	—	297.7	26,543.8
1981	79,970.0	66,113.5	28,711.4	22,133.3	3,939.5	11,329.2	13,856.5	—	13,419.0	37.3	—	138.1	—	262.1	29,571.2
1982	68,017.0	58,162.8	25,049.7	18,608.2	3,368.0	11,136.9	9,854.2	—	9,448.1	33.5	—	121.5	—	251.0	27,313.0
1983	67,170.9	56,178.7	23,396.3	17,583.0	3,549.7	11,649.7	10,992.2	—	10,600.0	32.0	—	96.6	—	263.6	26,934.7
1984	67,665.9	55,726.1	23,495.0	15,870.3	4,164.2	12,196.6	11,939.8	—	11,553.6	27.5	—	116.8	—	242.0	26,256.8
1985	70,687.9	57,771.8	25,018.5	16,541.1	3,119.8	13,092.4	12,916.1	—	12,533.5	31.7	—	112.5	—	238.5	28,280.6
1986	69,625.9	57,539.4	24,548.9	16,246.3	3,772.4	12,971.9	12,086.4	—	11,723.0	29.1	—	104.7	—	229.7	29,408.3
1987	71,074.5	57,721.4	24,570.8	14,432.2	3,951.9	14,766.5	13,353.1	—	12,991.8	29.3	$0.8	106.5	—	224.8	29,186.7
1988	73,362.6	58,949.5	25,184.8	14,457.8	4,044.7	15,262.2	14,413.0	—	14,081.3	28.0	0.6	99.0	—	204.0	23,095.8
1989	77,537.1	62,862.7	25,798.5	17,281.7	4,141.8	15,640.7	14,674.4	—	14,244.8	26.6	0.7	93.6	$28.7	280.0	23,122.8
1990	78,646.7	64,639.2	27,526.8	17,092.4	4,235.9	15,784.1	14,007.6	—	13,555.3	18.8	0.6	74.1	61.1	297.6	23,840.1
1991	84,145.8	68,869.8	30,391.5	17,585.2	4,422.3	16,470.8	15,275.9	—	14,792.8	20.7	0.6	76.0	104.9	281.0	22,711.7
1992	86,338.5	70,112.0	32,372.8	16,677.9	4,627.5	16,433.8	16,226.5	—	15,728.0	20.1	0.6	83.5	112.7	281.6	23,126.0
1993	95,817.7	76,594.7	34,864.6	20,176.3	4,644.0	16,909.8	19,223.0	—	18,683.6	33.1	—	81.9	208.8	215.4	23,756.1
1994	102,479.5	75,388.5	35,681.0	17,868.0	4,952.4	16,887.2	27,091.0	$898.0	25,640.5	58.2	—	80.0	203.9	210.5	24,995.4
1995	103,334.4	77,265.1	36,264.2	19,001.6	5,090.3	16,909.0	26,069.3	5,566.3	19,973.2	56.8	—	68.4	199.1	205.5	26,531.7
1996	102,118.5	75,220.8	36,268.8	16,636.6	5,091.6	17,223.8	26,897.7	8,813.2	17,623.2	32.8	—	33.0	194.7	200.9	27,777.8
1997	106,826.3	76,278.4	36,704.3	16,510.6	5,194.6	17,868.9	30,547.8	10,177.8	19,824.9	54.5	—	51.7	191.0	248.0	29,096.4
1998	109,273.8	77,835.5	38,137.6	16,074.4	5,238.0	18,385.5	31,438.3	10,580.8	20,350.1	45.8	—	25.4	197.7	238.5	30,053.3
1999[10]	115,625.5	82,847.7	39,676.3	18,186.7	5,757.5	19,227.2	32,777.8	11,363.0	20,921.2	33.3	—	25.0	195.9	239.4	37,360.0

[1] On-budget support includes federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.

[2] The Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program, provides students with the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program but provides loans to students through federal capital rather than through private lenders. This program is an off-budget support program.

[3] Formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program. New student loans guaranteed by the federal government and disbursed to borrowers.

[4] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/3 of the federal contribution). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.

[5] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the federal contribution). This was a demonstration project that involved only 10 institutions and had unsubsidized interest rates.

[6] Formerly the State Student Incentive Grant program. Provides dollar-for-dollar required state matching contributions.

[7] Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant.

[8] Employer contributions to student earnings.

[9] Losses of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

[10] Estimated.

[11] Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

— Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix, fiscal years 1967 to 2000; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1965 to 1999; "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990," by Stephen M. Barro, and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 2001," by Richard Phelps, both prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1999.)

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Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education (in current dollars), by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1999

[In thousands of current dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$5,331,018**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,288,120**	**$34,493,502**	**$39,027,876**	**$51,624,342**	**$71,639,520**	**$73,731,846**	**$76,505,979**	**$82,847,746**
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	16,701,065	23,198,575	31,403,000	30,110,495	31,558,971	34,510,176
Department of Agriculture	768,927	960,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,782,274	6,260,843	9,092,089	9,778,676	9,991,845	10,862,744
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,967	135,561	55,114	53,835	88,929	90,965	99,622	81,566
Department of Defense	587,412	821,388	1,009,229	1,560,301	3,119,213	3,605,509	3,879,002	3,860,835	3,853,503	3,943,461
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	764,676	1,605,558	2,247,822	2,561,950	2,692,314	3,286,118	3,419,876	3,629,870
Department of Health and Human Services	1,027,537	1,796,854	3,675,225	5,613,930	5,322,356	7,956,011	12,469,563	13,314,881	13,804,588	14,905,821
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,256	114,709	52,768	5,314	438	118	1,613	2,623	3,151	4,030
Department of the Interior	170,088	190,975	300,191	440,547	549,479	630,537	702,796	765,045	778,091	815,647
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	61,542	60,721	66,802	99,775	172,350	251,018	254,150	260,038
Department of Labor	230,041	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	1,948,685	2,511,380	3,967,914	4,436,537	4,644,250	5,152,250
Department of State	64,200	59,742	89,433	25,188	23,820	51,225	54,671	49,393	332,238	299,063
Department of Transportation	—	27,534	52,290	54,712	82,035	76,186	135,816	118,987	121,328	125,936
Department of the Treasury	8,240	18	1,118,840	1,247,463	290,276	41,715	49,496	51,098	96,096	100,085
Department of Veterans Affairs	97,237	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	1,289,849	757,476	1,324,382	1,394,894	1,417,022	1,565,512
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	—	—	7,081	2,833	1,761	8,472	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	176,770	198,807	249,786	290,580	369,521	352,453	340,254
Appalachian Regional Commission	—	37,838	45,786	19,032	4,745	93	10,623	6,347	10,624	9,600
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	1,033	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	214,600	361,000	444,000	456,000
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	125,721	111,044	177,465	178,637
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	107,340	104,940	78,796	97,146	117,259	110,240
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	290	290	1,946	1,828	215	170,400	95,661	44,192	45,000
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	—	—	—	1,895	1,332	2,883	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	—	—	—	4,305	13,000	6,000	4,000	4,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135,000	133,000	182,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	191	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	—	—	—	2,294	2,236	2,299	2,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	241,000	261,000	331,000	358,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,788	258,366	197,901	255,511	487,624	1,093,303	1,757,900	1,830,892	1,686,286	1,788,620
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	52,118	77,397	105,172	110,541	115,072	133,884
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	—	—	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts	—	340	4,754	5,220	5,536	5,577	9,421	7,222	4,778	4,344
National Endowment for the Humanities	—	8,459	63,955	142,586	125,671	141,048	151,727	94,770	92,655	92,690
National Science Foundation	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,392	1,147,115	1,588,891	2,086,195	2,465,207	2,570,493	2,833,298
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	22,188	19,311	15,524	16,079
Office of Economic Opportunity	189,871	1,092,410	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	9,961	7,669	7,681	7,705
United States Arms Control Agency	—	100	—	661	395	25	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency	7,512	8,423	9,405	66,210	143,007	201,547	294,800	219,800	—	—
United States Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	7,621	12,000	11,000	11,000	12,000
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	432	885	500	1,149	4,767	5,195

[1] Estimated.

— Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1999.)

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, (in constant 1999 dollars [1]) by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1999

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999 [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$27,786,483**	**$52,745,070**	**$66,863,870**	**$68,737,953**	**$67,771,822**	**$64,639,163**	**$77,265,102**	**$76,278,467**	**$77,835,467**	**$82,847,746**
Department of Education	5,215,186	19,475,335	21,741,596	26,160,712	24,722,097	29,047,082	33,868,959	31,150,456	32,107,389	34,510,176
Department of Agriculture	4,007,825	4,046,084	6,564,616	9,091,992	7,079,060	7,839,241	9,806,057	10,116,413	10,165,479	10,862,744
Department of Commerce	48,719	58,907	115,260	270,143	81,584	67,407	95,912	94,107	101,353	81,566
Department of Defense	3,061,727	3,458,601	2,985,196	3,109,336	4,617,260	4,514,480	4,183,605	3,994,181	3,920,468	3,943,461
Department of Energy	2,306,068	2,322,303	2,261,833	3,199,524	3,327,365	3,207,834	2,903,731	3,399,614	3,479,305	3,629,870
Department of Health and Human Services	5,355,759	7,565,976	10,870,939	11,187,326	7,878,528	9,961,771	13,448,751	13,774,752	14,044,478	14,905,821
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1,153,237	483,003	156,082	10,590	648	148	1,740	2,714	3,206	4,030
Department of the Interior	886,538	804,134	887,934	877,913	813,378	789,500	757,984	791,468	791,812	815,647
Department of Justice	53,436	66,226	182,035	121,004	98,885	124,929	185,884	259,688	258,567	260,038
Department of Labor	1,199,027	1,787,408	3,265,326	3,712,027	2,884,581	3,144,515	4,279,499	4,589,767	4,724,956	5,152,250
Department of State	334,625	251,554	264,534	50,194	35,260	64,139	58,984	51,099	338,011	299,063
Department of Transportation	—	115,937	154,668	109,029	121,434	95,393	146,481	123,097	123,436	125,936
Department of the Treasury	42,949	76	3,309,414	2,485,919	429,687	52,232	53,383	52,863	97,766	100,085
Department of Veterans Affairs	506,822	4,349,286	13,021,292	4,685,490	1,909,326	948,440	1,428,381	1,443,071	1,441,846	1,585,512
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	—	—	20,945	5,646	2,607	10,608	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	330,085	370,683	233,366	352,264	294,288	312,759	313,398	382,284	358,578	340,254
Appalachian Regional Commission	—	159,324	135,430	37,927	7,024	116	11,458	6,567	10,809	9,600
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	1,293	3,236	3,104	3,052	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	231,452	373,468	451,716	456,000
Environmental Protection Agency	—	81,881	100,199	81,669	89,587	109,536	135,593	114,879	180,549	178,637
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	59,159	139,032	164,125	163,103	158,892	131,396	84,984	100,501	119,297	110,240
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	1,221	858	3,878	2,706	269	183,781	98,965	44,960	45,000
General Services Administration	20,917	62,213	66,647	69,349	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	—	—	—	3,776	1,972	3,610	3,236	3,104	3,052	5,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	—	—	—	5,390	14,021	6,207	4,070	4,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139,663	135,311	182,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	239	2,157	2,069	1,017	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	—	—	—	4,571	3,310	2,879	2,157	1,035	1,017	3,000
Library of Congress	78,762	124,122	188,613	302,645	250,625	237,684	259,925	270,014	336,752	358,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,088,251	1,087,896	585,371	509,177	721,816	1,368,932	1,895,941	1,894,128	1,715,590	1,788,620
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	77,149	96,909	113,431	114,359	117,072	133,884
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	—	—	1,328	4,165	1,070	4,108	1,079	1,035	1,017	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts	—	1,432	14,062	10,402	8,195	6,983	10,161	7,472	4,861	4,344
National Endowment for the Humanities	—	35,618	189,172	284,142	186,027	176,607	163,642	98,043	94,265	92,690
National Science Foundation	944,540	1,244,795	1,583,345	1,610,947	1,698,041	1,989,460	2,250,016	2,550,351	2,615,162	2,833,298
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	20,980	64,945	44,794	52,999	23,930	19,978	15,794	16,079
Office of Economic Opportunity	989,651	4,599,788	49,157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	11,639	10,382	16,295	10,269	11,673	7,236	10,743	7,934	7,814	7,705
United States Arms Control Agency	—	421	—	1,317	585	31	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency	39,154	35,467	27,819	131,942	211,689	252,358	317,950	227,391	—	—
United States Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	9,542	12,942	11,380	11,191	12,000
Other agencies	52,409	5,983	17,597	1,973	639	1,108	539	1,189	4,850	5,195

[1] Data adjusted by the federal composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

[2] Estimated.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 2000; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1999.)

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Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1999

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 [1]	1995 [2]	1997 [3]	1998 [4]	1999 [5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total, all programs	**$5,331,016**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,288,120**	**$34,493,502**	**$39,027,876**	**$51,624,342**	**$71,639,520**	**$73,731,846**	**$76,505,979**	**$82,847,746**
Elementary/secondary education programs	**$1,942,577**	**$5,830,442**	**$10,617,195**	**$16,027,686**	**$16,901,334**	**$21,984,361**	**$33,623,809**	**$35,478,905**	**$37,486,165**	**$39,676,297**
Department of Education [6]	567,343	2,719,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	7,296,702	9,681,313	14,029,000	14,511,199	16,001,759	16,386,285
Grants for the disadvantaged [6]	—	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	4,206,754	4,494,111	6,808,000	7,201,565	7,817,764	6,687,408
Impact aid program [7]	349,671	656,372	618,711	690,170	647,402	816,366	808,000	656,474	700,492	984,785
School improvement programs	72,298	288,304	700,470	788,918	526,401	1,189,158	1,397,000	1,276,599	1,367,803	1,453,573
Indian education	—	—	40,036	93,365	82,328	69,451	71,000	55,989	52,672	64,754
Bilingual education	—	21,250	92,693	169,540	157,539	188,919	225,000	181,257	206,873	385,164
Special education	13,849	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,017,964	1,616,623	3,177,000	3,305,477	3,658,364	4,263,753
Vocational and adult education	131,525	335,174	655,235	860,661	658,314	1,306,685	1,482,000	1,402,369	1,451,316	1,320,020
Education Reform - Goals 2000 [8]	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,000	431,469	746,475	1,226,828
Department of Agriculture	623,014	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	4,134,906	5,528,950	8,201,294	8,830,229	9,090,042	9,998,913
Child nutrition programs [9]	178,580	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,664,561	4,977,075	7,644,789	8,300,000	8,564,891	9,474,171
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities [10]	340,073	341,597	248,839	388,000	336,502	350,441	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Special milk program [9]	86,609	83,800	122,858	159,293	15,993	18,707	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	17,752	35,949	60,381	140,148	117,850	182,727	156,505	130,229	125,151	124,742
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	54,816	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities [11]	—	—	—	54,816	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense	73,000	143,100	264,500	370,846	831,625	1,097,876	1,295,547	1,351,788	1,312,246	1,374,934
Junior R.O.T.C.	—	12,100	12,500	32,000	55,600	39,300	155,600	164,226	171,087	167,636
Overseas dependents schools	73,000	131,000	252,000	338,846	613,437	864,958	855,772	832,577	821,818	846,245
Section VI schools [*]	—	—	—	—	162,588	193,618	284,175	354,985	319,341	361,053
Department of Energy [12]	100	200	300	77,633	23,031	15,563	12,646	—	—	—
Energy conservation for school buildings [13]	—	—	—	77,240	22,731	15,213	10,746	—	—	—
Pre-engineering program	100	200	300	393	300	350	1,900	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services [14]	79,999	167,333	683,885	1,077,000	1,531,059	2,396,793	5,116,559	5,110,233	5,137,164	5,425,563
Head Start [15]	—	—	403,900	735,000	1,075,059	1,447,758	3,534,000	3,980,546	4,347,436	4,660,000
Payments to states for AFDC work programs [16]	—	—	—	—	—	459,221	953,000	453,000	74,000	39,000
Social Security student benefits [17]	79,999	167,333	279,985	342,000	456,000	489,814	629,559	676,687	715,728	726,563
Department of the Interior	130,096	140,705	220,392	318,170	389,810	445,267	493,124	558,395	578,791	607,104
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds										
Payments to states—estimated education share	11,075	12,294	27,389	62,636	127,369	123,811	18,750	28,000	14,191	16,238
Payments to counties—estimated education share	10,731	16,359	29,494	48,953	59,016	102,522	37,490	61,000	30,300	35,300
Indian Education										
Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	92,603	95,850	141,056	178,112	177,265	192,841	411,524	450,218	460,387	476,086
Johnson-O'Malley assistance [18]	15,534	16,080	22,251	28,081	25,675	25,556	24,359	18,177	18,534	18,080
Education construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,379	60,400
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	153	122	202	388	485	538	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Department of Justice	6,402	8,237	9,822	23,890	36,117	65,997	128,850	191,400	196,200	221,200
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons	1,466	2,720	3,039	4,966	8,292	2,066	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Inmate programs [19]	4,936	5,517	6,783	18,924	27,825	63,931	125,850	190,400	195,200	220,200
Department of Labor	230,041	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	1,945,268	2,505,487	3,957,800	4,432,000	4,644,000	5,152,000
Job Corps [20]	—	—	175,000	469,800	604,748	739,376	1,029,000	1,185,000	1,188,000	1,301,000
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs [21]	230,041	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,340,520	1,766,111	2,928,800	3,247,000	3,456,000	3,851,000
Department of Transportation [22]	—	45	50	60	60	46	62	40	97	150
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel [23]	—	45	50	60	60	46	62	40	97	150
Department of the Treasury	32	—	847,139	935,903	273,728	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing [24]										
State [25]	—	—	475,224	525,019	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	371,915	410,884	273,728	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel [23]	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs [26]	41,250	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	344,758	155,351	311,768	402,229	411,288	409,993
Noncollegiate and job training programs [27]	14,550	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	224,035	12,848	—	—	—	—
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans [28]	17,400	41,700	73,100	87,980	107,480	136,780	298,132	386,000	405,975	403,206
Dependents' education [29]	9,300	15,570	48,990	17,813	13,243	5,723	5,961	5,236	5,313	6,787
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992 [30]	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,675	10,993	—	—
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission [31]	—	33,161	41,667	9,157	4,632	93	2,173	1,700	2,868	2,500

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Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1999—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	1997[3]	1998[4]	1999[5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National Endowment for the Arts[32]	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,641	7,117	4,382	2,578	2,144
Arts in education	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,641	7,117	4,382	2,578	2,144
National Endowment for the Humanities[33]	—	20	149	330	321	404	997	310	387	390
Office of Economic Opportunity[34]	182,793	1,072,375	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start[35]	96,400	325,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs[36]	20,000	42,809	16,612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps[37]	34,000	144,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps and other training programs[38]	31,000	553,368	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)[39]	1,393	6,498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	8,507	25,748	42,588	65,714	84,918	86,579	66,871	85,000	108,748	95,121
Postsecondary education programs	**$1,197,511**	**$3,447,697**	**$7,644,037**	**$11,115,862**	**$11,174,379**	**$13,650,915**	**$17,618,137**	**$15,959,426**	**$15,799,880**	**$18,186,744**
Department of Education[6]	237,955	1,187,962	2,089,184	5,682,242	8,202,499	11,175,978	14,234,000	12,377,033	12,122,329	14,223,462
Student financial assistance[40]	—	—	—	3,682,789	4,162,695	5,920,328	7,047,000	7,247,288	7,878,773	9,351,838
Federal Direct Student Loan Program[41]	—	—	—	—	—	—	840,000	659,521	901,489	438,778
Federal Family Education Loan Program[42]	—	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	3,834,796	4,372,446	5,190,000	3,313,835	2,272,005	3,066,464
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,838,066	399,787	404,511	659,492	871,000	876,944	785,380	1,061,826
Facilities—loans and insurance[43]	3,588	114,199	16,292	−19,031	5,307	19,219	−6,000	787	−3,419	−3,048
College housing loans[43,44]	—	—	—	14,082	−164,061	−57,167	−46,000	−42,697	−43,191	−27,036
Educational activities overseas	129	774	1,881	3,561	1,838	82	—	—	—	—
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing, Program Account[45]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	75	145
Gallaudet College and Howard University	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	229,938	230,327	292,000	278,373	287,391	291,200
National Technical Institute for the Deaf[46]	—	2,976	9,887	16,248	27,476	31,251	46,000	42,832	43,826	43,295
Department of Agriculture	—	—	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	33,373	32,639	36,553	37,778
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute[47]	—	—	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	33,373	32,639	36,553	37,778
Department of Commerce	5,081	8,277	14,973	29,971	2,163	3,312	3,487	3,429	3,589	3,500
Sea Grant Program[48]	—	—	1,886	3,123	2,163	3,312	3,487	3,429	3,589	3,500
Merchant Marine Academy[49]	3,570	6,160	10,152	14,809	—	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools[49]	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense[50]	77,500	322,100	379,800	545,000	1,041,700	635,769	729,500	913,554	934,420	983,183
Tuition assistance for military personnel	—	57,500	86,800	(51)	77,100	95,300	127,000	271,892	286,000	280,500
Service academies[52]	77,500	78,700	86,200	106,100	196,400	120,613	163,300	183,726	110,965	115,116
Senior R.O.T.C.	—	108,100	116,500	(51)	354,000	193,056	219,400	228,593	301,030	321,820
Professional development education[53]	—	77,800	90,300	(51)	414,200	226,800	219,800	229,343	236,425	265,747
Department of Energy[12]	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	19,475	25,502	28,027	—	—	—
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	6,500	9,402	8,552	—	—	—
Teacher development projects[54]	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs[55]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education[13]	—	—	—	53,501	12,705	7,459	7,381	—	—	—
Minority honors vocational training[56]	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
Honors research program[56]	—	—	—	—	120	6,472	2,221	—	—	—
Students and teachers[57]	—	—	—	—	—	2,169	9,873	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[14]	469,223	981,483	1,686,650	2,412,058	516,088	578,542	796,035	801,884	788,515	882,335
Health professions training programs[58]	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	212,200	230,600	298,302	313,672	289,493	301,891
Indian health manpower[59]	—	—	—	7,167	5,577	9,508	27,000	28,000	29,000	30,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	—	—	1,206	70,667	2,268	4,759	78,206	30,000	30,066	28,521
National Institutes of Health training grants[60]	—	—	154,875	176,388	217,927	241,356	380,502	416,992	428,248	510,786
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	8,760	10,461	11,660	12,923	11,512	11,000
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs[61]	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	43,617	81,353	—	—	—	—
Health teaching facilities	—	—	353	3,078	739	505	365	297	196	137
Social Security postsecondary students' benefits[62]	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development[63]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans[43,44]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	125,247	135,480	159,054	165,611	153,591	160,587
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	35,403	71,991	69,980	82,810	89,310	70,980	76,180

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Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1999—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	1997[3]	1998[4]	1999[5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Indian programs:										
Continuing education[63]	8,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	24,338	34,911	43,907	49,820	53,116	54,898
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	28,918	30,589	32,337	26,481	29,495	29,509
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	2,167	3,000	—	283,000	247,000
Educational exchange[64]	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	—	—	—	283,000	247,000
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	47,025	30,454	50,300	—	—	—	—	—	270,000	232,000
International educational exchange activities	6,395	396	47	—	—	—	—	—	13,000	15,000
Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training[65]	—	—	—	—	—	2,167	3,000	—	—	—
Department of Transportation[22]	—	11,197	11,885	12,530	55,569	46,025	59,257	58,337	59,900	61,900
Merchant Marine Academy[49]	—	—	—	—	19,898	20,926	30,850	31,000	32,000	32,000
State marine schools[66]	—	—	—	—	19,777	8,269	8,980	7,000	7,000	7,000
Coast Guard Academy[23]	—	9,342	9,780	10,000	11,857	12,074	13,500	13,918	14,500	15,200
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[67]	—	1,655	1,855	2,230	3,499	4,173	5,513	5,519	5,400	6,700
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[23]	—	200	250	300	538	582	414	900	1,000	1,000
Department of the Treasury	8,208	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education[24,25]	—	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coast Guard Academy[23]	6,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[67]	1,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[23]	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[26]	55,650	693,490	3,029,600	1,803,847	944,091	599,825	1,010,114	992,665	1,005,734	1,155,519
Vietnam-era veterans:[68]	33,950	638,260	2,840,800	1,579,974	694,217	46,998	—	—	—	—
College student support	—	—	—	1,560,081	679,953	39,458	—	—	—	—
Work-study	—	—	—	19,893	14,264	7,540	—	—	—	—
Service persons college support[69]	—	18,900	74,690	46,617	35,630	8,911	—	—	—	—
Post-Vietnam veterans[70]	—	—	—	922	82,554	161,475	33,596	16,279	9,035	6,583
All-volunteer-force educational assistance:[71]	—	—	—	—	196	269,947	868,394	863,908	882,240	1,010,541
Veterans[72]	—	—	—	—	—	183,765	760,390	781,296	795,266	904,665
Reservists[73]	—	—	—	—	196	86,182	108,004	82,610	86,974	105,876
Veteran dependents' education[74]	21,700	36,330	114,310	176,334	131,494	100,494	95,124	99,480	101,459	125,395
Payments to state education agencies[75]	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission[31]	—	4,105	2,545	1,751	—	—	2,741	2,981	4,993	4,700
National Endowment for the Humanities[33]	—	3,349	25,320	56,451	49,098	50,938	56,481	25,792	29,695	29,700
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	161,884	211,800	355,000	359,000	369,000
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	161,884	211,800	355,000	359,000	369,000
Sea Grant Program[46]	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency[76]	7,512	8,423	9,405	51,095	124,041	181,172	260,800	204,800	—	—
Educational and cultural affairs[64]	—	—	—	49,546	21,079	35,862	13,600	12,000	—	—
Educational and cultural exchange programs[77]	—	—	—	—	101,529	145,307	247,200	192,800	—	—
Educational exchange activities, international	—	—	—	1,549	1,433	3	—	—	—	—
Information center and library activities[78]	7,512	8,423	9,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation[79]	—	—	—	—	—	1,033	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,895	5,513	10,564	13,143	15,266	14,637	9,468	11,700	7,541	14,079
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund[43,80]	—	—	—	1,895	1,332	2,883	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development[81]	—	—	—	—	—	4,305	13,000	6,000	4,000	4,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation[82]	—	—	—	—	—	191	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Other education programs	**$374,652**	**$984,719**	**$1,608,478**	**$1,548,730**	**$2,107,588**	**$3,383,031**	**$4,719,855**	**$5,021,163**	**$5,148,492**	**$6,757,548**
Department of Education[6]	182,021	630,235	1,045,659	747,706	1,173,055	2,251,801	2,861,000	2,882,329	2,893,672	3,370,381
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	284,900	328,293	404,000	412,629	403,480	481,454
Libraries[83]	26,111	108,284	225,810	129,127	85,650	137,264	117,000	—	—	—
Rehabilitative services and disability research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,886	798,298	1,780,360	2,333,000	2,462,236	2,482,231	2,878,086
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	4,230	5,736	7,000	7,308	7,795	10,396
Trust funds and contributions[43]	—	—	—	27	−23	148	—	156	166	445
Department of Agriculture	87,551	135,637	220,395	271,112	336,375	352,511	422,878	413,634	410,737	422,718
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,584	325,986	337,907	405,371	393,634	390,737	403,718

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Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1999—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	1997[3]	1998[4]	1999[5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,528	10,389	14,604	17,507	20,000	20,000	19,000
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration:										
Training for private sector employees[49]	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[14]	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	138,000	144,000	162,000	181,000
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	138,000	144,000	162,000	181,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[84]	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,642	25,517	26,920	36,296	46,055	32,893	28,971
F.B.I. National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	4,189	6,028	12,831	22,260	23,976	19,708
F.B.I. Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	10,220	10,548	11,140	11,375	8,743	8,695
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	83	850	325	420	174	568
National Institute of Corrections[85]	—	—	31,312	10,277	11,025	9,494	12,000	12,000	—	—
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	23,791	47,539	51,648	49,378	49,223	52,048
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	23,791	47,539	51,648	49,378	49,223	52,048
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[64]	4,385	4,815	7,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Transportation[22]	—	3,964	11,877	10,212	3,785	1,507	650	750	700	700
Highways training and education grants[86]	—	2,418	3,250	3,412	1,500	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration:										
Training for private sector employees[49]	—	—	—	—	1,135	1,507	650	750	700	700
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[84]	—	1,546	2,627	500	1,150	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Aviation Administration[87]										
Air traffic controllers second career program[88]	—	—	6,000	6,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	—	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	41,488	48,000	51,000	96,000	100,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center[89]	—	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	41,488	48,000	51,000	96,000	100,000
Other agencies										
ACTION[90]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	—	—	—	—
Estimated education funds[91]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	63,329	86,034	78,896	99,707	141,847	170,371	260,408	355,600	340,250	328,250
Education and human resources	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	115,104	142,801	248,408	348,600	335,250	328,250
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	26,743	27,570	12,000	7,000	5,000	—
Appalachian Regional Commission[30]	—	572	1,574	8,124	113	—	5,709	1,566	2,763	2,400
Corporation for National and Community Service[90]	—	—	—	—	—	—	214,600	361,000	444,000	456,000
Estimated education funds[91]	—	—	—	—	—	—	214,600	361,000	444,000	456,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency[92]	—	290	290	281	405	215	170,400	95,661	44,192	45,000
Estimated architect/engineer student development program[93]	—	40	40	31	155	200	—	—	—	—
Estimated other training programs[94]	—	250	250	250	250	15	—	—	—	—
Estimated disaster relief[95]	—	—	—	—	—	—	170,400	95,661	44,192	45,000
General Services Administration[96]										
Libraries and other archival activities	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institute of Museum and Library Services[83]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135,000	133,000	182,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission[97]	—	—	—	2,294	2,236	2,299	2,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	241,000	261,000	331,000	358,000
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	130,354	148,985	198,000	208,000	281,000	304,000
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	2,317	6,195	11,908	31,436	32,954	37,473	39,000	45,000	45,000	49,000
Special foreign currency program	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	4,621	10	—	—	—	—
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	1,381	3,359	4,000	7,000	5,000	5,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	882	1,800	3,300	5,923	5,926	6,564	6,649
National Archives and Records Administration[98]										
Libraries and other archival activities	—	—	—	—	52,118	77,397	105,172	110,541	115,072	133,884
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science[99]	—	—	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts[32]	—	340	1,068	231	1,137	936	2,304	2,840	2,200	2,200
National Endowment for the Humanities[33]	—	5,090	38,486	85,805	76,252	89,706	94,249	58,667	62,574	62,600
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	9,961	7,669	7,681	7,705
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	4,665	690	3,190	1,000	1,000	1,000

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Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1999—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	1997[3]	1998[4]	1999[5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	675	474	771	669	681	705
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	—	—	1,006	1,473	2,546	4,615	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[64]	—	—	—	15,115	18,966	20,375	34,000	15,000	—	—
U.S. Institute of Peace[100]	—	—	—	—	—	7,621	12,000	11,000	11,000	12,000
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	7,156	3,724	2,457	446	972	1,040
Research programs at universities and related institutions[101]	**$1,816,276**	**$2,283,641**	**$3,418,410**	**$5,801,204**	**$8,844,575**	**$12,606,035**	**$15,677,919**	**$17,272,352**	**$18,071,462**	**$19,227,159**
Department of Education[102]	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	28,809	89,483	279,000	339,934	541,211	530,048
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,405	293,252	348,109	434,544	502,174	454,513	403,335
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,487	21,677	48,295	52,951	50,523	85,442	87,536	96,033	78,066
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	1,245,888	1,871,864	1,853,955	1,595,493	1,606,837	1,585,344
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	2,205,316	2,520,885	2,651,641	3,286,118	3,419,876	3,629,870
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	3,228,014	4,902,714	6,418,969	7,258,764	7,716,909	8,416,923
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—	510	2,650	5,314	438	118	1,613	2,623	3,151	4,030
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	34,422	49,790	50,618	41,039	45,709	47,956
Department of Justice	—	1,945	8,902	9,189	5,168	6,858	7,204	13,563	25,057	9,867
Department of Labor	—	3,567	6,124	12,938	3,417	5,893	10,114	4,537	250	250
Department of State	—	8,220	10,973	188	29	1,519	23	15	15	15
Department of Transportation	—	12,328	28,478	31,910	22,621	28,608	75,847	59,860	60,631	63,186
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	226	388	227	1,496	98	98	85
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,800	1,000	2,300	2,500	—	—	—
ACTION	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	—	—	—	77,063	56,960	79,415	30,172	13,921	12,203	12,004
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	125,721	111,044	177,465	178,637
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	1,665	1,423	—	—	—	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	485,824	1,090,003	1,751,977	1,824,966	1,679,722	1,781,971
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	1,087,046	1,427,007	1,874,395	2,110,207	2,211,493	2,464,298
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	22,188	19,311	15,524	16,079
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	100	—	661	395	25	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	432	885	500	1,149	4,767	5,195

[1] Excludes $4,440,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[2] Excludes $7,510,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[3] Excludes $8,700,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[4] Excludes $9,460,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[5] Estimated. Excludes $10,290,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[6] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The total amount of budget authority for Grants for the Disadvantaged (Title 1) increased between 1998 and 1999 but outlays are expected to decrease over this time period. These outlays are expected to decrease as grant recipients adjust to a large increase in the proportion of 1999 budget authority that becomes available for obligation in the following fiscal year.

[7] Section 6 of public law 81–874 (the former Impact Aid statute) was funded and administered by the U.S. Department of Education during 1951–1981. This program allowed the Secretary to make arrangements for the education of children who reside on federal property when no suitable local school district could or would provide for the education of these children. Since 1981, the provision was funded by the Department of Defense and in 1994, when public law 81–874 was repealed, the Department of Defense was authorized to fund and administer similar provisions.

[8] This program creates a national framework for education reform and meeting the National Education Goals. This program includes the School-To-Work Opportunities program which will initiate a national system to be administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor. Both departments are to establish a national framework within which all states can create statewide systems to help youth acquire the knowledge, skills, abilities, and labor market information they need to make an effective transition from school to work or to further their education or training.

[9] Starting in FY 94, the Special Milk program was included in the Child Nutrition program.

[10] These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

[11] This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in FY 84.

[12] The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission. No funds were designated for any of the education programs listed on this table in FYs 96 and 97.

[13] This program was established in 1979. Funds were first appropriated for this program in FY 80.

[14] The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

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[15] The Head Start program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, beginning in 1972.

[16] This program was created by the Family Support Act of 1988. It provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program. This activity is being replaced by Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.

[17] After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

[18] This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible Indian students in public schools.

[19] This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in federal prisons.

[20] The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor beginning in 1971 and 1972.

[21] Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972. Beginning in FY 94, the School-to-Work Opportunities program is included. This program is administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor.

[22] The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

[23] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[24] This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

[25] The states' share of revenue-sharing funds could not be spent on education in FYs 81–86.

[26] The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.

[27] This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes "Readjustment Benefits," Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the Veterans Job Training program for service persons and veterans. The Chapter 34 program closed December 31, 1989. The Veterans Job Training Program was put in the program Payments to State Education Agencies. Veterans who were still eligible to receive benefits under Chapter 34 were covered by Chapter 30 (The All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[28] This program is in "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.

[29] This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

[30] The purpose of this program is to provide stable and permanent employment to those men and women who have served on active duty on or after August 2, 1990, and are unemployed. Program expired in 1997.

[31] This agency was established March 9, 1965. Its first year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.

[32] This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, $900,000 was appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts, Arts in Education program.

[33] This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

[34] The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study, and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970s. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[35] Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

[36] Most of these programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

[37] The Job Corps programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[38] These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[39] These programs were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.

[40] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.

[41] The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized a new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program. This program is a new streamlined lending system that simplifies the process of obtaining and repaying loans for student and parent borrowers and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans.

[42] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975, formerly called the "Guaranteed Student Loan" program.

[43] Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

[44] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in FY 79.

[45] The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing program was authorized by the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992 to provide HBCUs with private funds for repair, renovation, and construction projects.

[46] First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

[47] Program funds were first appropriated for Tuskegee Institute in 1972.

[48] The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the nation's coastal and marine resources. This program was transferred from the National Science Foundation to the U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1970.

[49] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[50] The U.S. Department of Defense funds for FYs 90 to 96 exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.

[51] Included in total above.

[52] Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

[53] Includes special education programs (military and civilian); legal education program; flight training; advanced degree program; college degree program (officers); and "Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship" program.

[54] No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

[55] This program receives funds periodically.

[56] Appropriations began in FY 84.

[57] Appropriations began in FY 89.

[58] Does not include higher education assistance loans.

[59] Appropriations began in FY 78.

[60] Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs are included starting in fiscal year 1992.

[61] Beginning in fiscal year 1992, data were included in the National Institutes of Health training grants program.

[62] Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.

[63] Includes adult education, tribally-controlled community colleges, postsecondary instruction, and other education.

[64] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the I.C.A. became the U.S.I.A. In FY 98 pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Reconstructuring Act of 1998, this program from the United States Information Agency has been transferred to the U.S. Department of State.

[65] This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Russian, Eurasian, and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.

[66] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31 from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[67] Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[68] Includes benefits for Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. This program closed December 31, 1989. Some veterans who were still eligible were put in Chapter 30 (the All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[69] Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.

[70] Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era "Veterans Education Account." Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs funds are not appropriated for this program, so these data represent obligations, which are funded through other agencies' appropriations.

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[71] Public Law 98–525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: an assistance program for veterans who entered active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

[72] Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced $100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of $300 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

[73] Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can receive up to $140 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

[74] Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.

[75] Payments have been made to state education agencies for a number of years but were not listed separately until FY 88.

[76] The U.S.I.A. was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81. This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the I.C.A. became the U.S.I.A. In FY 98 pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Reconstructuring Act of 1998, this program from the United States Information Agency has been transferred to the U.S. Department of State and the newly created Broadcasting Board of Governors.

[77] This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80–83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

[78] This program was combined with the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FY 77.

[79] Public Law 99–661 established this program to operate the Foundation which awards scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. It may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

[80] Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

[81] Public Law 99–498 established this Institute as an independent non-profit corporation to provide Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.

[82] Public Laws 99–500 and 99–591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations was FY 88.

[83] This program was transferred to the Institute of Museum and Library Services in fiscal year 1997. Program was formerly in the U.S. Department of Education.

[84] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 68 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[85] This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. This program was transferred in 1997 to the Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, budget in the Contract Confinement program.

[86] Appropriations for this program began in FY 70.

[87] The Federal Aviation Administration, an independent agency, was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.

[88] Appropriations began in FY 72.

[89] First year of appropriations was FY 70.

[90] The National Service Trust Act of 1993 established the Corporation for National and Community Service. In 1993, ACTION became part of this agency.

[91] These programs included the Service Learning programs, University Year for ACTION, Volunteers in Service to America, Youth Challenge program, and the National Student Volunteer program in FY 1975. In FY 80, programs included were the University Year for ACTION, Young Volunteers for ACTION, and National Service Learning programs. In fiscal year 1985, the program included was the Service Learning programs, and in FYs 89 to 94, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services program. In FYs 94 through 98 the AmeriCorps program was included. This program provides education grants to help pay for college or to repay student loans for people who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.

[92] The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created in 1979, representing a combination of five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration. The funds for the Federal Emergency Management Agency in FY 70 to FY 75 were in the other agencies.

[93] First year of appropriations was FY 68.

[94] First appropriations for the "other training programs" were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design through 1992. Starting in FY 1993, earthquake training and safety for teachers and administrators for grades 1 through 12 are included.

[95] The disaster relief program repairs and replaces damaged and destroyed school buildings. In FY 94 and FY 95 funds were for repairs due to the Northridge Earthquake in California. In FY 94, $37.2 million was spent on school districts; $4.2 million was spent on community colleges and $43.8 million spent on universities. In FY 95, $74.4 million was spent on school districts; $8.4 million on community colleges and $87.6 million on colleges and universities.

[96] This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

[97] This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations began in FY 76.

[98] The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

[99] This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91–345.

[100] This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution.

[101] Includes federal obligations for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. FYs 98 and 99 are estimated.

[102] Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 99 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

— Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1967 to 2000; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1999; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1999.)

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Table E.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1980

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$39,349.2**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,384.1**	**$9,129.3**	**$11,239.7**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$2,761.7**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$34,493.5**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,292.1**	**$6,990.6**	**$9,626.3**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$1,750.1**
Department of Education	13,137.8	5,313.7	1,103.2	2,137.4	2,267.2	249.8	693.8	1,372.7
Department of Agriculture	4,562.5	4,030.7	33.8	—	226.9	7.5	—	263.6
Department of Commerce	135.6	54.8	—	—	51.4	14.8	2.5	12.0
Department of Defense	1,560.3	32.0	—	187.5	786.0	444.9	109.9	—
Department of Energy	1,605.6	77.2	—	0.8	1,527.1	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	5,613.9	73.5	—	1,585.9	3,133.1	37.8	783.6	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.3	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	440.5	77.5	62.6	27.9	77.6	178.1	16.9	—
Department of Justice	60.7	—	—	—	9.2	51.5	—	—
Department of Labor	1,862.7	277.3	92.5	647.5	12.9	111.0	721.5	—
Department of State	25.2	—	—	—	0.2	25.0	—	—
Department of Transportation	54.7	—	—	6.6	32.0	10.0	6.1	—
Department of the Treasury	1,247.5	935.9	—	—	297.0	14.6	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,351.2	—	—	2,349.6	1.6	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	2.8	—	—	—	2.3	—	0.5	—
Agency for International Development	176.8	—	—	—	77.1	—	—	99.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	19.0	—	—	—	1.8	—	17.3	—
Environmental Protection Agency	41.1	—	—	—	41.1	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	81.8	65.7	—	—	13.1	—	3.0	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.9	—	—	—	1.7	[3]	0.3	[3]
General Services Administration	34.8	—	—	—	—	34.8	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	–1.9	—	—	—	—	—	–1.9	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	151.9	—	—	—	—	151.9	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	255.5	—	—	—	254.6	—	0.9	—
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
National Endowment for the Arts	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	142.6	—	—	—	—	—	142.6	—
National Science Foundation	808.4	—	—	32.3	772.9	—	3.2	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.6	—	—	—	32.6	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	4.8	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	66.2	—	—	15.1	—	49.5	1.5	—
Other agencies	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	4,855.7	—	92.0	2,138.7	1,613.4	—	—	1,011.6

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] Less than $50,000.

—Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1982*, and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982;* and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1980.)

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Table F.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1990

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total[2]	**$62,811.5**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,264.2**	**$10,543.3**	**$20,420.2**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$6,734.5**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$51,624.3**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,051.8**	**$5,686.9**	**$16,671.0**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$4,365.3**
Department of Education	23,198.6	8,000.7	2,490.4	3,859.6	3,649.9	441.4	912.2	3,844.5
Department of Agriculture	6,260.8	5,479.2	49.8	—	379.4	14.6	—	337.9
Department of Commerce	53.8	—	—	—	53.8	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,605.5	39.3	—	155.5	2,004.7	1,179.2	226.8	—
Department of Energy	2,562.0	15.2	—	1.5	2,544.9	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	7,956.0	144.9	—	713.9	5,129.7	78.0	1,889.7	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	630.5	128.6	123.8	30.6	119.8	192.8	34.9	—
Department of Justice	99.8	—	—	—	6.9	92.9	—	—
Department of Labor	2,511.4	—	375.8	—	5.9	—	2,129.7	—
Department of State	51.2	—	—	—	2.8	47.5	—	0.9
Department of Transportation	76.2	—	—	0.3	28.9	33.0	5.7	8.3
Department of the Treasury	41.7	—	—	—	0.2	41.5	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	757.5	—	12.0	743.2	2.3	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	—
Agency for International Development	249.8	—	—	—	79.4	—	—	170.4
Appalachian Regional Commission	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	87.5	—	—	—	87.5	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	104.9	86.6	—	—	14.6	—	3.7	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	[3]	—	—	—	—	[3]	[3]	[3]
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	189.8	—	—	—	—	189.8	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,093.3	—	—	—	1,090.0	—	3.3	—
National Archives and Records Administration	77.4	—	—	—	—	77.4	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
National Endowment for the Arts	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	141.0	—	—	—	—	—	141.0	—
National Science Foundation	1,588.9	—	—	161.9	1,427.0	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	42.3	—	—	—	42.3	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.8	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.3	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	[3]	—	—	—	[3]	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	201.5	—	—	20.4	—	35.9	145.3	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—
Other agencies	0.9	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	11,187.2	—	212.4	4,856.4	3,749.2	—	—	2,369.2

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] Less than $50,000.

—Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1992* and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1990, 1991, and 1992;* and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1992.)

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Table G.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1999

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$115,625.5**	**$23,173.7**	**$6,564.9**	**$22,687.6**	**$37,705.7**	**$3,540.4**	**$11,969.4**	**$9,983.9**
Total program funds - on-budget	**$82,847.6**	**$23,173.7**	**$5,518.8**	**$9,187.4**	**$26,357.5**	**$3,540.4**	**$11,969.4**	**$3,100.6**
Department of Education	34,510.2	12,825.9	4,241.0	6,242.2	6,726.2	539.5	1,574.8	2,360.6
Department of Agriculture	10,862.7	9,525.2	473.7	—	441.1	19.0	—	403.7
Department of Commerce	81.6	—	—	—	81.6	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,943.5	167.6	—	343.3	1,844.3	1,322.4	265.7	—
Department of Energy	3,629.9	—	—	—	3,629.9	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services	14,905.8	470.5	—	807.0	8,793.8	181.0	4,653.5	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	4.0	—	—	—	4.0	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	815.6	54.4	16.2	29.5	124.2	536.5	54.9	—
Department of Justice	260.0	—	—	—	9.9	250.2	—	—
Department of Labor	5,152.3	—	772.8	—	0.3	—	4,379.2	—
Department of State	299.1	—	—	—	—	52.0	247.0	—
Department of Transportation	125.9	—	—	4.6	66.5	47.2	0.7	7.0
Department of the Treasury	100.1	—	—	—	0.1	100.0	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,565.5	—	15.0	1,550.5	—	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
Agency for International Development	340.3	—	—	—	12.0	—	—	328.3
Appalachian Regional Commission	9.6	—	—	—	4.7	—	4.9	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	456.0	—	—	—	—	—	456.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	178.6	—	—	—	178.6	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	110.2	95.1	—	—	14.1	—	1.0	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	45.0	35.0	—	—	—	—	10.0	—
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	—
Institute of Library and Museum Services	182.0	—	—	—	—	—	182.0	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—
Library of Congress	358.0	—	—	—	—	358.0	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,788.6	—	—	—	1,782.0	—	6.6	—
National Archives and Records Administration	133.9	—	—	—	—	133.9	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
National Endowment for the Arts	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	92.7	—	—	—	—	—	92.7	—
National Science Foundation	2,833.3	—	—	210.3	2,623.0	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	16.1	—	—	—	16.1	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	7.7	—	—	—	—	0.7	7.0	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	—
Other agencies	5.2	—	—	—	5.2	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	32,777.8	—	1,046.1	13,500.2	11,348.2	—	—	6,883.3

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] This agency's education funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of State.

— Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2000*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1997, 1998, and 1999*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1999.)

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